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England	May 18	Hankow	June 16
San Francisco	11	Yokohama	9
Hongkong	June 13	Nagasaki	14
Tientsin	18	Foochow	12

BIRTH.

WADE.—At 39, Seward Road, Shanghai, on the 20th instant the wife of Rowland R. Wade, I. M. Customs, of a son.

The "North China Herald" is partly set up by the Linotype Composing Machine.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1900.

LEADERSHIP.

It will hardly be questioned that the chief interest of political history in the past two years has its centres in Great Britain and the United States. The question that is open to debate is whether the men charged with the direction of national policies have met the crisis wisely. Lord Salisbury and Mr. McKinley exercise, individually, wider powers than any other potentates of the world to-day. The British premier is the president of an imperial republic, and legally responsible only to a House of Commons, which it is in his power to dissolve. Mr. McKinley is the active premier of his advisory cabinet, and in matters of executive policy is practically irresponsible during the term for which he was elected. No executive in continental Europe possesses at once such freedom as these two men, and so wide a sphere in which to exercise it. The German Emperor can act only through his Chancellor. The prime minister of the French Republic divides his

powers with the President—a division of authority so unsatisfactory that it provoked the resignation of President Casimir-Périer. The Czar of all the Russias is the figure-head of a ruling class whose present policy of aggrandisement no peace rescript can restrain.

The positions occupied by Lord Salisbury and President McKinley offer unparalleled opportunities for leadership. The man who sees in advance what solution of a national problem will be approved by the sober after-judgment of an enlightened people, and who speaks and acts with firmness to this end while public sentiment is still plastic, is a leader of men. This is the constructive statesmanship of a Cavour or of a Bismarck. Such, in some respects, was the peculiar genius of Disraeli; such, in an eminent degree, was the greatness of Lincoln.

Is President McKinley a leader? American sentiment has been divided on this question from the day when the news of the destruction of the Maine in Havana harbour was flashed over the country. The message to Congress which at last declared, "The war in Cuba must stop," was conspicuously wanting in any definite recommendation of a plan of intervention. As to the question of keeping the Philippine Islands the president was at first non-committal, then advocated holding them on grounds of international obligation and national destiny, a policy which "Mr. Dooley" satirically characterised as "making up our minds as we go along." On the other hand, it is maintained that the times do not require pre-eminent leadership in a president. Judge Emory Speer, one of the lights of the American forum, in a recent and widely-noted speech, declared that: "Ours are not the institutions nor these the times which require in the executive that startling and predominant superiority above his fellow-men which compels undeviating pursuit of what are termed policies."

The policy of Lord Salisbury in conducting, or in failing to conduct, the negotiations which ended in a gigantic war in South Africa, has been similarly debated. But we are now concerned with a problem closer at hand. The solution of what Mr. Stead calls the Chinese puzzle has

been for both Great Britain and the United States a concern whose interest and importance, so far as external relations are concerned, are second only to the two great issues which these two nations have been settling by force of arms. Have the directing heads of these two nations shown here the combined qualities of seer and man of action which make the statesman?

Events will soon give answer. The crisis in China has come. Let us hope it may not yet be too late for an intelligent appreciation of the situation to show itself in action. The situation requires boldness in assuming responsibilities and faith that posterity will approve a course which politicians may decry as impracticable. British diplomacy in China in recent years has lacked evidences of a comprehensive grasp of current conditions and a steadfast effort toward a clearly conceived end. Much may yet be done—if the executives of Great Britain and of the United States are equal to the emergency. We need not sympathise with the pessimism of Tennyson's lines, but we may well endorse his ideal of leadership and his expression of the need of it:

"Ah God, for a man with heart, head, hand,
Like some of the simple great ones gone,
For ever and ever by;
One still strong man in a blatant land,
Whatever they call him, what care I,
Aristocrat, democrat, autocrat,—one
Who can rule and dare not lie."

We believe it was Lincoln who, when urged to sacrifice some principle to political expediency, answered, in words whose sentiment deserves to be often re-echoed in present day politics: "Gentlemen, it is not necessary that I be re-elected; but it is necessary that the Union of these States be preserved."

Summary of News.

THE German mail of the 14th of May arrived here on the 15th instant by the N.-D.L.S. *Bayern*.

THE Canadian Pacific mail of the 26th of May arrived here on the 16th instant by the R.M.S. *Empress of India*.

THE French mail of the 19th of May arrived here this morning by the M.M.S. *Sydney*.

A MAIL leaves on Saturday for Europe by the N.-D.L.S. *Oldenburg*.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS' EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

London, 12th June.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS AT PRETORIA.

150 British officers and 3,500 men have been released at Pretoria. The Boers removed 900.

THE MEASURED PROGRESS OF BULLER.

General Buller cables on the 11th that on that day the British forced Almond's Nek, the last defile to Charlestown Flats. The enemy were in considerable force with several guns of position. General Hildyard directed the whole attack, and his dispositions were extremely good.

GENERAL BRABANT'S PROGRESS.

Fifteen hundred Boers have surrendered to General Brabant at Ficksburg.

London, 13th Juns.

THE PROGRESS OF BULLER.

General Buller is encamped four miles north of Volksrust. The Boers have completely evacuated Laing's Nek and Majuba.

THE FIGHTING IN THE ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

General Kelly-Kenny, in a dispatch from Bloemfontein dated the 11th inst., says that he has had no communication from Lord Methuen since the 7th. He was fighting on the 6th north of Vecht Kop.

Our troops from the north have reached Honningspruit, having defeated the enemy.

THE FUTURE GERMAN NAVY.

The Reichstag has finally passed the Navy Bill.

HONOURS TO THE JAPANESE AT VIENNA.

The Emperor of Austria has conferred on Prince Kotohito the Grand Cross of St. Stephen, and on Makino the order of the Iron Crown.

NEWS FOR THE STRAITS.

Mr. W. H. Frizell, manager of the Chartered Bank of India, etc., Singapore, has been appointed a member of the Straits Council.

Later.

THE FIGHTING IN ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

The "Daily Mail's" correspondent at Bloemfontein says that General Hunter, after a brilliant march from the north-west, severely defeated a large commando north of Kroonstad.

THE BOERS IN THE EAST OF THE COLONY.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Maseru the Boers occupy a very extensive position, but Generals Methuen, Rundle, and Brabant, with nearly fifty guns, completely surround them.

THE RISING IN ASHANTI.

The Kumassi reliefs, after severe fighting, have been compelled to retire and await reinforcements.

London, 14th June.

LORD METHUEN'S VICTORY.

Lord Roberts telegraphs from Pretoria on the 12th that Lord Methuen gained a complete victory over Commandant De Wet at the Rhenoster river on the 11th, captured his camp, and scattered the enemy in all directions.

KITCHENER SENT TO ASSIST.

The telegram adds that Lord Kitchener was dispatched to join Lord Methuen, whom he met at Vrededorf on the evening of the 10th. Lords Kitchener and Methuen marched towards Kroonstad on the 12th.

ATTACK ON GENERAL BOTHA.

Lord Roberts on the 11th ordered an attack upon Commandant Botha, who was in a strong position with an unassailable front fifteen miles east of Pretoria on the Middleburg Road. Generals French, Hamilton, and Pole-Carew took part in the engagement. Colonel the Earl of Airlie (12th Lancers), Major Fortescue and Lieut. the Hon. C. W. H. Cavendish (17th Lancers) are killed.

Later.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS AT THE CAPE.

Mr. Schreiner, Premier of Cape Colony, has resigned. His resignation has been accepted, and Sir Alfred Milner has summoned Sir Gordon Sprigg.

CASUALTIES.

General Buller's casualties on the 10th and 11th inst. were 26 killed and 126 wounded.

Lord Methuen's loss was one killed and 18 wounded.

The Derbyshires lost on the 7th inst. 36 killed and 104 wounded.

THE RISING IN ASHANTI.

News has been received from Kumassi to the 4th. All the garrison were on half rations, with ammunition only sufficient for defence. The rebels are in great force.

London, 15th June.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

Mr. Brodrick has made a long statement, saying that the events in China emphasised the complete accord of the Powers. He added that arrangements were being made to supplement the British force on the Yangtze.

LORD ROBERTS'S PROGRESS.

DEFEAT OF THE BOERS.

After a determined resistance, Commandant Botha has evacuated his position, retiring to the eastward.

NEWS OF METHUEN AND BULLER.

Lord Methuen is now at Rhenoster. Wakkerstrom has submitted to General Buller.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Gladstone.

Later.

PROGRESS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Klerksdorp has surrendered to General Hunter.

ASIATIC IMMIGRATION INTO CANADA.

At Ottawa, Sir Wilfred Laurier, the Canadian Premier, introduced a Bill to restrict Chinese immigration

by doubling the poll-tax. Regarding Japanese immigration, the Government, in view of Imperial considerations, is not prepared to impose restrictions, but a Royal Commission will be appointed to enquire into the question of immigration.

London, 16th June.

THE PACIFICATION OF OUR NEW TERRITORIES.

General Baden-Powell reports on the 12th instant from thirty miles south of Rustenberg that he has arrested 100 rebels and entered the Transvaal with 800 men. He is now systematically restoring order and collecting arms and supplies. Six hundred Boers have surrendered, and 230 prisoners have been captured.

WEST INDIAN LOYALTY.

Mr. Chamberlain has telegraphed to Jamaica asking the Militia to volunteer for service in Ashanti with a West India regiment, and has received an enthusiastic response.

BADEN-POWELL PROMOTED AGAIN.

Major-General Baden-Powell has been appointed a Lieutenant-General on the Staff.

London, 17th June.

THE PACIFICATION OF ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

General Baden-Powell has occupied Rustenburg, and Heidelberg will be occupied shortly, when the Orange River Colony will be completely cut off from the Transvaal. General Baden-Powell reports that the districts traversed are settling down, and that over a thousand stands of arms have been surrendered.

THE BOERS STILL ACTIVE IN ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

The Boers attacked Ficksburg on the 14th inst. and were repulsed by artillery fire.

NATAL CLEARED OF THE ENEMY.

General Buller is disbanding the Natal Volunteers.

London, 18th June.

FRENCH TROOPS COMING TO THE NORTH.

The French troops from Tongking are due at Taku on the 25th of June, and the troops from France on the 3rd of July.

THE FRENCH NAVAL FORCE TO BE INCREASED.

Four French cruisers have been ordered to reinforce the squadron in the Far East.

THE FIGHTING IN PEKING.

Advices have reached Washington that the Boxers on the 13th entered Peking, destroyed several missions, and attacked the Foreign Legations, but were repulsed with Maxim's.

Later.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR CHINA.

The Seventh Bengal Infantry regiment has been ordered to Hongkong.

THE CABINET CRISIS AT THE CAPE.

A new Cabinet has been formed at the Cape with Sir Gordon Sprigg as Prime Minister and Treasurer, and Mr. Rose-Innes as Attorney-General.

OOM PAUL'S HEAD-QUARTERS.

Mr. Krüger has removed his headquarters to Alkmaar near Nelspruit.

London, 19th June.

A SMALL ENGAGEMENT.

Lord Roberts reports from Pretoria on the 16th that eight hundred Boers attacked our post on the Zand river on the 14th and were driven off by Major-General W. G. Knox from Kroonstad. The casualties were Major Seymour of the Pioneers and two men killed, one officer and eight men wounded.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

Hongkong, 14th June.

BRITISH TROOPS FOR THE NORTH.

Contingents of the Asiatic Artillery and the Hongkong Regiment are leaving for Taku to-day in the Hinsang.

The Fusiliers are leaving in H.M.S. Terrible on Saturday, Major Morris commanding.

The total strength is 970.

Hongkong, 16th June.

THE EXPEDITION TO THE NORTH.

H.M.S. Terrible left at 10.30 this morning with 400 Fusiliers.

Owing to the insufficiency of the accommodation on the Hinsang, 200 men of the Hongkong Regiment were left behind.

Captain Percy Scott of the Terrible will mount four 12-pounders for shore use.

H.M.S. Rosario will probably also leave for Tientsin.

AMERICAN TROOPS COMING TO CHINA.

Hongkong, 18th June.

The U. S. Ninth Infantry Regiment has been ordered to China from Manila. More marines are leaving Manila this week.

Tientsin, 12th June.

THE CRISIS IN THE NORTH.

The column has just passed Langfang, having had an encounter last night with the Boxers there. They shot about fifty Boxers, who were damaging the line as much as possible.

All the telegraph poles are down. The progress of the column is slow, and water is scarce.

6.30 p.m.

A letter just through from the capital states that the Grand Stand was burnt on Saturday.

All were safe on Sunday.

A dispatch by wire from Paoting-fu yesterday says that the foreigners there are still safe but the situation is threatening.

Tientsin, 13th June.

VERY SERIOUS NEWS FROM PEKING.

The Chancellor of the Japanese Legation was killed by Chinese troops on Monday while trying to pass the gates of Peking.

The Chinese troops are entrenching outside the walls.

Guns are trained on the American Mission premises and on the British Legation.

Dispatches received from the American Minister by courier ask for two thousand U. S. troops.

THE RUSSIANS IN TIENSIN.

There are fifteen hundred Russians here ready to go up.

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR'S COLUMN.

The fact that the column is badly supplied with provisions makes the advance difficult, and the sending of more troops forward increases the difficulty.

Tientsin, 14th June.

THE FATHER OF THE HEIR-APPARENT.

An imperial edict dated the 10th inst. appoints Prince Tuan head of the 'Tsungli Yamên.

ALARMING NEWS.

There is alarming news here from the capital, of a Minister being killed and a Legation burnt. Names are suppressed until the news is confirmed. Many doubt it here.

THE REPORTED MURDER OF A MINISTER AND BURNING OF A LEGATION.

Believe the report wired to-day is untrue. The English Mission and Legation buildings at the Hills have been burnt, and this is the probable origin of the rumour.

Tientsin, 15th June.

THE CRISIS.

Three chapels in the native city were burnt last night.

More damage has been done to the railway between Yangtsun and Langfang.

There will be no issue of the "Peking and Tientsin Times" this week, the natives being scared.

SERIOUS NEWS FROM PEKING.

We have received the following information from a private source, giving the state of affairs at Peking on the 14th instant. On the night of the 13th the Boxers rose in the City, and directed their energies to the destruction of foreign property, burning the principal buildings in the East City, and killing hundreds of natives, Christians and foreigners' servants. The buildings destroyed are the Roman Catholic Cathedral; the large buildings of the London Mission; the American Board Mission; the Customs' Mess (East City), and other buildings not enumerated. Further rioting is feared.

THE PEKING GOVERNMENT CHANGING FRONT.

The following news comes by wire from a reliable source: Yü Lu, Viceroy of Chihli, has been degraded and ordered to be handed to the Board of Punishments for trial, the disturbances having commenced within his jurisdiction. General Tung Fn-hsiang of the Kansu corps has been cashiered and ordered to be sent to the military post roads as a convict, for the murder of the Japanese Chancellor by his troops. Huang Kien-yuan, Customs Taotai of Tientsin, fled for refuge to Viceroy Yü Lu's yamén when it seemed that the Boxers were on the point of attacking Tientsin.

THE LEGATIONS ATTACKED.

By the courtesy of the French Consul-General we learn that a Havas telegram received from Saigon yesterday morning says that the Foreign Legations at Peking have been attacked, and the attack was repulsed.

THE SHENGKING SEARCHED FOR CONCEALED AMMUNITION.

We learn from our Weihaiwei correspondent that the C. N. S. Shengking, which arrived there on Saturday, was officially searched. This course was taken as the result of information from Shanghai that she carried ammunition for Tientsin, 100,000 rounds being the amount stated. Every facility was of course given by Messrs. Butterfield and Swire for this search. They were quite unaware that the Shengking carried anything of the sort. She left on the same day for Chefoo, where she might have to discharge. A marine guard was placed on board to accompany her to Chefoo.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NEWS FROM SHANTUNG.

Chefoo, 13th June.

A telegram has been received here to-day from Tsinan reporting everything quiet in Western Shantung. All is quiet here.

The Kaiserin Augusta is expected to-morrow, and the Yorktown on Friday.

Chefoo, 18th June.

THE CAPTURE OF THE TAKU NORTH FORTS.

It is reported that the combined fleets occupied the Taku north forts yesterday, after exploding the magazine. H. M. S. Algerine was damaged, and two officers and four men wounded.

It is also reported that Japan and Russia are landing a large force of troops.

All quiet at Chefoo.

Mr. G. D. Scott, Reuter's agent, has kindly handed us the following:—

Chefoo, 18th June.

THE FIGHTING AT TAKU.

The forts on both sides of the Peiho are now occupied. The Chinese opened fire unexpectedly.

The casualties reported are:—

British: one killed, four wounded.

French: one killed, one wounded.

Germans: three killed, seven wounded.

Russians: sixteen killed, forty-five wounded.

The Chinese torpedo-boats have been seized.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Weihaiwei, 18th June.

THE CHINESE REGIMENT ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

H. M. S. Peacock takes Captain Watson and a hundred men of the First Chinese Regiment to Taku to-night (Monday).

THE CHINESE REGIMENT STOPPED.

The dispatch of the men of the First Chinese Regiment is countermanded.

THE CAPTURE OF THE TAKU FORTS.

On Sunday from one to seven in the morning the allied squadron of gunboats bombarded and destroyed, and a brigade captured, the Taku Forts.

The Whiting and Fame captured four destroyers.

Admiral Seymour is surrounded.

The Boxers are investing Peking.

(FROM OUR NATIVE CORRESPONDENTS.)

Chungking, 13th June.

ANTI-CHRISTIAN RIOTS IN YUNNAN.

There has been a riot in Yunnanfu. The China Inland Mission is partly destroyed, and the Bible Christian Mission utterly. All the missionaries are safe in the yamén. There are French troops in Méngtze. The riots are alleged to be due to opposition to French influence.

The Catholic mission in Yunnanfu is destroyed. Nothing is being done.

Wuchang, 16th June.

Viceroy Chang Chih-tung has been much aggrieved by the suicidal policy of the Empress Dowager's Government at Peking in encouraging the Iho Ch'uan ruffians, and sent on the 31st May and 2nd and 3rd June strong memorials on the subject to the Empress Dowager, as well as private telegrams to her advisers, exhorting them to lose no time in suppressing the ruffians with the strong hand on the ground that they were actually in league with all the revolutionary societies from the Yangtze River northwards. On the 6th of June, in conjunction with the Viceroy of the Liangkiang and Chihli provinces and Governors of Anhui, Kiangsi, and Shantung, H.E. sent a joint memorial to Peking offering to lead their several armies personally to Peking to suppress the approaching rebellion in case the Grand Army of the North under Jung Lu, the Peking Field Force under Prince Ching, and the Husheng and other Manchu

Banner Corps under Prince Tuan, were unable to do it. In the meanwhile Viceroy Chang is actively preparing to put down all symptoms of disaffection in Hupeh province that may be reported to him.

Nanking, 16th June.

On the 6th instant Viceroy Liu K'un-yi combined with Viceroy Chang (Hukuang), Viceroy Yü Lu (Chihli), and Governors Wang (Anhui), Sung (Kiangsi), and Yuan (Shantung), and sent a joint memorial to Peking begging the Empress Dowager to lose no time in suppressing the Iho Ch'uan society-men as it is a mistake to consider them patriots, as they are actually in league with revolutionists. The joint memorialists further stated that they were prepared to combine forces to come to the assistance of the Peking Government if it finds itself unable to deal with the rebels. Viceroy Liu has also advised the Viceroy of the Two Kuang (Li Hung-chang) and the Min-Ché provinces (Hsü Ying-K'uei) to send a similar joint memorial to the Empress Dowager in order to open her eyes to her approaching serious danger.

THE CAPTURE OF THE TAKU FORTS.

A telegram from Chefoo dated the 18th inst., 4 p.m., and received here yesterday morning, gave the following list of casualties at the taking of the Taku Forts:—

Algerine—Killed, one officer; wounded, three men.

Itis—Wounded, Commander severely, and several men.

Lion—Killed, one officer; wounded, one man.

Koréetz—Killed, eight men; wounded, two officers and twelve men.

Gilyak—Eight men killed and twenty burned by a magazine explosion; wounded, one officer and ten men.

Bobre—No casualties.

The same telegram said that it was supposed that Admiral Seymour's column had been surrounded for four days.

THE CRISIS IN THE NORTH.

There was a Chinese report yesterday that the British flag was flying over one of the gates of Peking.

H. E. Li Hung-chang has been summoned to Peking, and leaves Canton on Friday next, the 22nd instant. Later news is that he is now on his way north.

News was received here from Japanese sources that Captain Hattori Yukichi and five other officers and forty men were killed at the taking of the Taku Forts, and thirty-five wounded; the wounded were taken by the Higo Maru to Saseho.

A Japanese dispatch from Hankow says that the Russian Volunteer steamer Orel, which went to Hankow to load tea for Odessa, has been taken up by the Russian Government.

On the same authority we learn that Admiral Seymour has been warned that if he persists in forcing his way to Peking, the Boxers will burn down the Legations.

An extra issued yesterday morning by the "Shanghai Daily Press" says that Messrs. W. Pritchard Morgan & Co. have received a telegram from their representative at Chêngtu that he and his party are detained on account of news having reached there that a revolution has broken out in Szechuan.

Telegrams received here from the North report that Viceroy Yü Lu's yamén at Tientsin was burned down by the Boxers on the same day the Taku forts were captured by the Foreign Powers. The fate of Yü Lu is not stated.—The Assistant Grand Secretary and notorious reactionary Kang Yi has been appointed Acting Viceroy of Chihli vice Yü Lu cashiered.

THE Director of Sicauei Observatory reports: Wednesday, 13th June, 10 a.m.—State of the atmosphere on the 12th.—A wide depression prevailing over Mongolia, Manchuria, and the N. of the Sea of Japan. Relatively high readings at the mouth of the Yangtze and on the China Sea. Glass falling to the N. of the Formosa Channel. In the evening rainy weather at Shanghai.—State on the morning of the 13th.—Heavy rain in the night. Mercury beginning to fall briskly. Weather improving in the morning.—Thursday, 14th June, 10 a.m.—State of the atmosphere on the 13th.—Depression still lying in the N. Relatively high pressures in the Yangtze Valley and over the China Sea. Very changeable winds along the whole coast. Thunderstorm of short duration with showers at Sicauei towards 6 p.m.—State on the morning of the 14th.—Pressure below mean. Weather clearing up.—Friday, 15th June, 10 a.m.—State of the atmosphere on the 14th.—Very low barometer in China and Japan on both sides of the 30th parallel. Very changeable winds along the whole coast. Some showers at Shanghai.—State on the morning of the 15th.—Glass below mean. The weather, fair during night, becomes overcast and threatens rain.—Saturday, 16th June, 10 a.m.—State of the atmosphere on the 15th.—The extensive depression reported yesterday is progressing S.E.-wards. It envelops the Formosa Channel and stretches pretty far to the E. of the Loochoos. Pressures rising rapidly in the N. Overcast, but rather fine weather at Shanghai.—State on the morning of the 16th.—Rising glass. Fresh N.E. winds. Weather relatively cool. N.B.—A storm may develop in the low area, to the S. of Japan.—Sunday, 17th June, 10 a.m.—State of the atmosphere on the 16th.—The southern depression is deepening and stretches from Hongkong to the Loochoos. Strong N.E. winds over the Eastern Sea. High readings in the N. Fine weather at Shanghai.—State on the morning of the 17th.—Fine weather and fresh N.E. breezes. The barometer continues to rise and is above the mean.—N.B. No Tientsin telegrams since yesterday.—Monday, 18th June, 10 a.m.—State of the atmosphere on the 17th.—Depression

deepening more and more between Formosa and Luzon. Strong N.E. winds at the Loochoos and at the Pescadores. High pressure with fine weather at Shanghai.—State on the morning of the 18th.—Barometer still rising. Cool and fine weather.—Tuesday, 19th June, 10 a.m.—State of the atmosphere on the 18th.—Barometer rising at the Loochoos, at Formosa, and over S. China, but there is still a centre of low pressures between Formosa and Luzon. Band of high readings extending N.W. and E.-wards from Siberia to Japan. Fine weather at Shanghai.—State on the morning of the 19th.—Mercury 0.20 inch above mean. Fair weather.

READINGS FOR THE WEEK.

(Thermometers in the open air in a shaded situation in the English Settlement.)

1900.

		Fahr. Thermometer.		Rainfall
		Min.	Max.	
June	13	65°·9	82°·0	0.35
"	14	69°·2	82°·0	.....
"	15	70°·6	76°·3	0.04
"	16	68°·0	70°·5	.....
"	17	64°·1	72°·3	.....
"	18	63°·3	73°·8	.....
"	19	67°·1	80°·0	.....

1899.

		Min.		Max.
June	13	71°·0	76°·4	.....
"	14	69°·0	82°·0	.....
"	15	69°·0	80°·0	.....
"	16	71°·5	72°·5	1.39
"	17	70°·0	73°·5	0.75
"	18	70°·0	84°·8	.....
"	19	73°·0	86°·6	.....

SIR F. A. SWETTENHAM, K. C. M. G., who went up to Weihaiwei to make a report for the home Government, and was struck down by fever directly he arrived, returned to Shanghai on Wednesday and left for home in the P. M. S. City of Rio de Janeiro.

It will be a relief to our readers to know that a postcard was received here on Monday from Mrs. Bishop Scott at Tientsin, saying that the British Legation was provisioned for a fourteen days' siege.

It will be noted that Mr. W. J. Solly, recently chief clerk in the Hongkong Post Office, is appointed British Postmaster at Shanghai. Reforms and improvements will, we trust, now follow.

We are glad to learn from a letter from Mr. D. A. Emery of Chinkiang that within the last month there has been no trouble on board any of his steam launches at Yangchow or any other town on the Grand Canal.

THE Chancellor of the Japanese Legation who was murdered at Peking on Monday last by General Tung Fu-hsiang's troops was Mr. Akira Sugiyama.

THE Chinese maintain that two foreigners, a man and a woman, lost their lives when the British Legation buildings at the Western Hills were burnt by the Boxers.

THE Shanghai Volunteer Corps had a very good muster for on Thursday night's parade. They fell in on the Bund at nine o'clock, and marched off into Hongkew, skirted the Soochow Creek for some distance, recrossed into the English Settlement, and after traversing the Foochow Road and other crowded thoroughfares they entered the French Concession. There they were met by the French Volunteers, who accompanied them for the remainder of the march by the Rue de Consulat and Bund to the Custom House, Both Volunteer Corps had their bands.

and the turn-out attracted a great deal of attention from foreigners and natives.

RESIDENTS of Shanghai who have served three years in the S.V.C. or in a Volunteer corps at home, or who are over 35 years of age are reminded that the Reserve Company is always open to receive recruits; that it is a most valuable adjunct to the S.V.C., and that these who join it can have the satisfaction of feeling that they are doing their share in the defence of the Settlement without any undue exertion.

THE Ambulance Co. of the S.V.C. met at the Drill Hall at 9 p.m. on Monday, but the attendance was not what it should have been. This company will be a most valuable and useful adjunct to the Volunteers and it would be a pity if it collapsed for want of support.

THE death of Mrs. W. E. Gladstone is a loss to England of a gentle, womanly figure, deserving of note for other reasons than that she was the wife of one of our greatest statesmen. Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone came together—though previously acquainted—in Rome in 1839. She was then Miss Catharine Glynne, elder daughter of Sir Stephen Richard Glynne, of Hawarden Castle, Flintshire. They were married on the 25th of July in that year, at Hawarden, which, through the death of Mrs. Gladstone's brother, came eventually to her husband. They were blessed with eight children, but even the responsibilities of such a quiver-full, and the many cares of home life did not affect Gladstone's exceptional energy. In all his work Mrs. Gladstone was a quiet and helping presence. In the study at Hawarden were three writing tables, one of which was used for political work, the second for literary labours, while the third was Mrs. Gladstone's. She was always quietly eager in philanthropic work, and in all other directions in which her high position enabled her to become useful. She will be mourned by a large circle of friends.

THE man condemned to death by strangulation in a cage in the city, died on Saturday morning, in the yamén. He appears to have succumbed to exhaustion and thus saved the officers the trouble of knocking the stones from under his feet. The body lay in a cage at the yamén all Saturday and was viewed by an immense throng of morbid-minded sight-seers.

THERE was a big gathering of boating men and others at the Nanjing Road Jetty on Friday when Mr. Lewis Moore offered at auction the well-known teak-built houseboat Perseverance, built and owned by the late Inspector Reed. The craft was well found in sails, yulohs, furniture, etc., and the bidding, starting at Tls. 500, was spirited until it reached Tls. 1,400, at which price the boat was knocked down to Mr. Ambrose. Two other craft, one a small oil launch and the other a nice little open sailing boat, built by Mr. Reed, were sold respectively to Chinese for Tls. 50 and to Mr. J. E. Cook for Tls. 38. The yacht Patience was sold for Tls. 105 to Mr. Jespersen.

PRIVATE dispatches from Tientsin say that there is a large exodus of foreigners and natives, and that steamers are much wanted there.

A GENTLEMAN who arrived on Monday from Tientsin informs us that there was quite a fleet of war ships of different nationalities at anchor at Taku. There was no great disturbance of the loading or unloading of merchant vessels' cargo, but it was noted that the work took much longer than usual. The Russian troops were landed from 4-funnelled cruisers, probably the Russia or Rurik, in boats. Our informant says the men were not at all calculated to impress onlookers with their appearance although they were fully equipped, the colour of their jackets originally being quite a problem to solve. The Russian troops were landed

at the Tangku Railway wharf and the German cruiser *Ilitis* was at the wharf at the same time. On the 15th instant a whole train full of Russian soldiers went up to Tientsin. The *Centurion* and other British warships were at the time fitting up their searchlights for use ashore. There were on the 15th about 32 warships at anchor off Taku, including three Russian gunboats of light draught, which were going in and out all the time. The people seemed to be filled with forebodings of further evil and trouble. At least one ship has taken large quantities of treasure in gold and silver from Chefoo to Shanghai owing to the present alarm. There had been a report in Chefoo that the foreigners were all going to be "finished" and slaughtered, and our informant thinks the authorities will have a lot of trouble in stopping the Boxer business. A Russian Volunteer steamer, with troops, was sighted on the 15th instant, bound for Tangku, and the French gunboat *Lion* and the Russian Admiral's dispatch boat were at Tangku on the 15th. Two little Russian torpedo boats were kept constantly running in and out all the time. There were at Tangku, also, two Russian towboats to land troops from the fleet outside up to Taku, a distance of about 10 miles. H.M.S. *Fame* landed some Russian troops at Tangku, the Russian boats being too small for the purpose. In reply to a query our informant said: "I think this is going to be a very serious matter indeed." The way in which the British tars and marines landed and the figure they cut ashore was commented upon with praise by all who saw them, and the whole of our force was entrained in something under 20 minutes.

The members of the Customs staff at Ichang recently performed a graceful act of recognition of true Christian charity, when they presented the Mother Superior of the Convent at Ichang with a purse of \$100 for the benefit of the mission. The letter accompanying the donation explained the circumstances under which it was made. It stated that a poor Chinese junk-tracker had sustained a compound fracture of the foot, and but for the merciful act of the sisters in receiving and caring for him, he would have died a death of slow torture on the beach.

UNION Church Guild. At the first annual meeting of this institution on Tuesday (12th) night, the Secretary, Mr. F. E. Hodges read a most encouraging report of the year's work: there are 180 members, and the average attendance has been 68, not counting that at the social gatherings. Mr. G. T. Edkins gave a most encouraging report of the finances, proving that a dollar subscription is ample to meet all expenses. The officers for the ensuing year were then elected by ballot: President, Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A.; Vice-Presidents, Rev. W. Nelson Bitton, and Mrs. Matheson; Secretary, Mr. F. E. Hodges; Treasurer, Mr. John Buchanan; Committee: Professor Lyman, Mr. G. T. Edkins, Miss Amy Quackenbush, and Miss Buchanan. The usual votes of thanks were carried with much heartiness.

We learn by wire from Chéngtu that all was quiet in Szechuan up to Thursday last.

PHOTOGRAPHERS in the Nanking Road had the following placard in their windows on Sunday:—

WELLKNOWN RUFFIAN'S PHOTOS FOR SELL.

We noticed not long ago a report in some American papers that a Mr. Dietrick was sending hundreds of steel waggon and traction engines to North China to open up a transport route across the Gobi desert, and thus put the time-honoured camel out of business. The greater part of this story was a brilliant effort of imagination; the actual facts

will be found in a communication from a New York correspondent in another column.

THE following telegram dated the 16th instant has been received by Mr. George McBain from the Sumatra Director and Manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijnen Boschexploitatie in Langkat:—Daily aggregate output of crude petroleum: gallons 23,339; crude petroleum in tanks at date, gallons 24,760; kerosene made since the date of the preceding bi-monthly telegram, cases 30,727; kerosene shipped since the date of the preceding bi-monthly telegram cases 12,681; kerosene in stock at refinery at date, cases 66,253.

THE *Echo de Chine* says that the Franco-Chinese Syndicate, at the head of which are Messrs. L. Sculfort and M. Lemaire, are about to establish a monthly service by the steamer *Naochau* between Hongkong and Kuangchowwan, calling at Macao and Chinese ports on the way, such as Tienpak.

ALL is reported quiet at Chefoo, and we are told that no apprehensions of disturbance are entertained there.

THE Chinese authorities have withdrawn their opposition to the service between Shanghai and T'inghai carried on by the C.N.S. *Hoangho*.

A REPORT was current in the Settlement on Thursday that there had been some trouble at Soochow in which some steam launches were damaged. It is understood, however, that the rumours had reference to an incident at Yangchow on the Grand Canal, in which three steam launches were more or less damaged. These launches ply in the name of an American citizen who resides at Chinkiang.

THE "Ostasiatische Lloyd" issued the following Extra on Saturday morning:—Tientsin, 15th June.

(Received June 16, 9 a.m.)

Last night the Boxers burnt down three protestant chapels in the Tientsin City. The provision train for the relief of the troops returned here last night being unable to get through. The means of communication between here and Peking are still interrupted.

THE "Ostasiatische Lloyd" issued as an Extra on Thursday afternoon the following telegram from the special correspondent it has dispatched to the north:—

Chefoo, 14th June 12.55 p.m.

Here is a rumour that Chinese soldiers have attacked a neighbouring town. The British Consul has called the cruiser *Phoenix* (106 men) from Weihaiwei for the protection of British interests. The German cruiser "Kaiserin Augusta" is here. The danger may be exaggerated, it is however admitted that danger exists for Chefoo. The citizens are doing nightly patrol service.

We translate the following extra which was issued by the "T'ungwén Hupao" at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon:—

"We learn that the Chinese forts at Taku have been taken by the Powers from the garrison there.

"We also learn that a certain high Metropolitan official (H.E. Sheng.—Translator), here has received a telegram from London in the following words: 'It is rumoured here that the German Minister at Peking has been murdered by ruffians. Is this true?'

"It is reported that certain natives dressed in foreign clothes have been visiting various streets within the foreign settlements and marking down the number of houses therein.

"The Shanghai Taotai, Yü Lien-Yuan, is intending to send troops to protect the Roman Catholic Churches at Sicawei and Tungkadoo."

THE telegram from our Tientsin correspondent which appears in another column stating that an Imperial decree of the 10th inst., had appointed Prince Tuan, the

father of the Heir-Apparent, President of the Tsungli Yamén, clearly indicates the course which the Empress Dowager and her advisers intend to pursue when the time for pourparlers arrives to settle matters in the North. Being a notorious foreign-hater, the acknowledged supreme head of the "Boxers" and a brave man whatever other qualities he may have, Prince Tuan has evidently been placed at the head of the Tsungli Yamén to give backbone to that Office, even to an appeal to arms should such a thing be necessary vis-à-vis foreign demands, etc. And being furthermore the father of the future Emperor of China it would now seem that the Empress Dowager has left it to Prince Tuan to mould the future destinies of the country as he wills.

WE hear, under date the 11th inst. from our Tientsin correspondent, that on Monday evening the troops had advanced by rail as far as Langfang, 40 miles from Tientsin and 40 miles from Peking, without opposition. Seventeen hundred Russians, including 200 horse, were to cross Taku Bar at the morning tide on Tuesday, and were going to join the allies at once.

THE statements that have appeared in some of our contemporaries as to a Russian steamer taking troops to Hankow are entirely misleading. The steamer in question, the *Orel*, of the Russian Volunteer fleet, has gone up to Hankow in the ordinary course to load tea for Odessa; and she is taking home, as these steamers generally do, some 20 time-expired soldiers, but there is not the slightest idea of her landing any soldiers at Hankow. At a time when it is most important that there should be close co-operation between all the Powers, sensational reports of separate action by any Power are greatly to be deprecated.

WE translate below a native official dispatch received here from Tientsin giving details of the recent fight (5th inst.) between General Nieh's Chihli troops and the Iho Ch'uan at Lofa, note of which has already been made in these columns:—General Nieh and his troops arrived at Lofa by train on the morning of the 5th inst., and seeing a numerous body of armed men holding the line blocking further progress, General Nieh ordered the mob to disperse. When this was unheeded the troops detoured and goodnaturedly began pushing the mob away from the line and telling them that the Railway belonged to Government and hence it was foolhardy of them to destroy Government property. But the mob in the rear began to revile the soldiers, crying out that they had been bribed by foreigners to oppress the people and therefore should be dealt with as enemies also. Upon this the mob began some to throw stones and others to fire their guns and revolvers at the "foreigners" (soldiers) two of whom immediately fell, killed. Even with this provocation the troops, restrained by their officers, refrained from using their bayonets upon the mob until one of their Captains, who had come up to exhort the mob to clear the line, fell mortally wounded by a bullet from the gun of an Iho Ch'uan Chief. Then a bayonet charge was made killing a dozen or so of the mob, who scattered and began firing on the troops from all sides. The order to load was then given, and as the machine guns were being drawn up to the front the troops received two more volleys from the mob killing six or seven soldiers. Then the troops volleyed again and again and the machine guns began to rattle, tumbling over the mob like chaff before the wind as they made towards their villages. Three more soldiers now fell, and the troops being now thoroughly roused pursued the mob into the villages killing and burning without mercy. The result was that four villages were burnt and destroyed and 480 villagers

killed. The soldiers lost 12 men and a Captain. Quiet reigned throughout the vicinity of Lofa for nearly 48 hours until the decree censuring General Nieh and ordering him to Lutai, near Kaiping, became known and the Iho Ch'uans once more rallied, this time with no one to say them any more.

THE Director-General of Chinese Telegraphs, H. E. Shêng, has received urgent telegrams from Viceroy Liu K'un-yi and Chang Chih-tung to do his best to restore the line between Tientsin and Shanghai. It appears that the Tientsin line has been cut southwards as far as about a hundred and fifty miles north of Chefoo by sympathisers of the Iho Ch'uans—the fighting portion of the society being all in the vicinity of Peking—and the Chefoo Taotai has been ordered to restore the line at all costs, the line between Chefoo and Tsingkiangpu via Chinkiang to Shanghai being still intact.

CHINESE who have come down from the North to take refuge in Shanghai state that, owing to the drastic measures urged by the vernacular newspaper "Kuo-wên-pao" of Tientsin against the Iho Ch'uans, the latter have sworn revenge against the former and an attempt will be made to burn the building occupied by that paper. It is further stated that Huang Kien-yuan, Customs Taotai of Tientsin, has applied for "sick leave." This official is apparently one of those whom the Chinese call "Taiping Kuan" or Fairweather officials, who try to get rich as soon as they can, but who, the moment disturbances or war appear, and chances to enrich themselves are nil, whilst responsibilities increase, leave their posts at once, to emerge again the moment peace is restored. There was quite a large crowd of these, especially military and naval ones, who obtained an unenviable reputation in this way during the recent war with Japan. Huang Taotai was last year appointed Shanghai Taotai which he refused, paying some Tls. 100,000 more to get appointed to his present post in Tientsin.

VICEROY Liu of Nanking has sent instructions to the various yaméns under his jurisdiction in the Liangkiang provinces to keep careful watch on the conduct of the members of the Tatao Hui or "Big Knife Society" who are known to abound in the vicinity of Kiangyin, Chinkiang, and up the Grand Canal, including Tsingkiangpu and Hsiichoufu, which is the home of the society. As soon as a suspicious character is arrested and found to be a "Big Knife man" he is to be summarily decapitated without first referring to Nanking for permission. It would be well here to inform our readers that the Iho Ch'uan Society is merely an off-shoot of the Tatao Hui, the name of Iho Ch'uan having been adopted by Shantung and northern members as a cover, the Big Knives being too well known as a revolutionary society. The Iho Ch'uan first called themselves "Iho Ch'uan Hui," but owing to the character "Hui"—a secret society—being obnoxious to the Government and moreover prohibited by law, they dropped the designation "Hui," at the Empress Dowager's own suggestion, and assumed the character "T'uan"—militia body—as their suffix to "Iho Ch'uan." It will be remembered that the Imperial decree of the 6th inst., confirms this by saying that the Society-men "simply trained themselves for self-defence," that is say were changed from "Hui" to "T'uan," and were therefore innocent of any intention to rebel against the Government.

NORTHERN telegrams received by the local mandarins confirm our own, published the other day in these columns, with reference to the appointment of the notorious Reactionist, Li Ping-hêng, to the

post of Viceroy of Chihli at the recommendation of Kang Yi. The telegrams further explain that the first intention was to re-appoint Li Hung-chang to his old post at Tientsin owing to his influence with foreigners generally, but that Li Hung-chang spoiled his chance by telegraphing from Canton on that very day urging the necessity of suppressing the Iho Ch'uan with a strong hand—a course diametrically opposed to the Empress Dowager's policy.

A REPORT was current in the Settlement on Sunday that "a real live Boxer" had been captured in Shanghai. On making enquiries it was ascertained that, at 1.30 a.m. on Sunday, a Chinese constable arrested a man in a lodging house in the Yu Kwa-lei lane and brought him to Louza Police Station. The "properties" found on the prisoner certainly justified the arrest, amongst them being a sword fit for a headsman (brand new), a fighting chain, and three fighting sticks, the latter being small replicas of the old fashioned dails. The man himself is not a formidable-looking individual, being a poor specimen of the coolie class, aged about 25 years. He is a public conjuror and this will, in all likelihood, account for his possession of the lethal weapons, which may prove to be nothing more than what theatrical people call "props." The police were on Sunday making investigations regarding the prisoner, who will probably appear at the Mixed Court to-day as a suspected person. Amongst the other paraphernalia found on the prisoner was a dirty little white triangular flag, which is said to be only a showman's advertisement. The only money found on the suspect was a small sum in cash and he had no incriminating papers in his possession.

LEADING members of the Reform Party residing in Shanghai, representing no less than fourteen of the eighteen provinces of China, have drawn up a petition addressed to the Chief Secretaries of State of Great Britain, the United States, and Japan, praying that the three Powers will unite and oppose any action of the other Treaty Powers pointing towards any division of the Empire; that efforts be made to rescue His Majesty Kuang Hsi from the hands of the Empress Dowager and her reactionary advisers through whose conduct the present troubles are alone due; and that His Majesty may be assisted in selecting a new capital of the empire where a Reform Government may be inaugurated. This, the petitioners claim, is the only means of restoring order and peace throughout China, which, so long as the Empress Dowager and her advisers are in power, will never happen. Finally the loyalty and patriotism of the people of China had been much strengthened by the Reform decrees enacted in 1898, hence the masses are most anxious to see the Emperor restored to power and independence.

THE following telegraphic news was received by members of the Reform Party here on Friday:—"Prince Ching, and Liao Shou-hêng, President of the Board of Rites, have been dismissed from the Tsungli Yamén as 'too timid,' and that although Prince Tuan, father of the Heir-Apparent, had been appointed the same day (10th inst.) to succeed Prince Ching as President of the Yamén, he had strongly declined to take the post. The Empress Dowager, however, stood firm and further appointed Prince Na Yen-tu, Ch'i Hsiu, and P'u Hsing members of the Tsungli Yamén in order to assist Prince Tuan in inaugurating the new policy." If what the telegram above-noted says is true, and we have no reason to doubt its accuracy, we can easily imagine what this "new policy" of the Empress Dowager's Government will be, namely, that it will be more reactionist and more anti-foreign than any hitherto

attempted by any Chinese government, even in its most conservative days. We have already given a slight, but nevertheless quite a sufficient sketch of the new President of the Tsungli Yamén in our issue of yesterday morning and it is, therefore, only necessary to state that his "assistant," Na Yen-tu, is a Mongol Prince of the Alatsin Tribe, who has always been a violent reactionist and for this has been patronised by Prince Ching and others of the Empress Dowager's advisers, who lately got him promoted to the rank of a Minister of the Presence, in order to get as many of their own people as possible around the present usurper of the Throne. Ch'i Hsiu, President of the Board of Rites, and P'u Hsing, the other two "assistants in the new policy," are Imperial Clansmen who are great friends of Kang Yi and who have lately come into greater prominence owing to their also being reactionists and violent anti-foreigners. P'u Hsing is a Vice President of one of the Six Boards who it will be remembered was sent to Shantung last year to investigate charges made against Chang Ju-mei, then Governor of Shantung, for bribing Li Hung-chang when the latter went to that province to investigate the Yellow River. Chang Ju-mei was dismissed but Li Hung-chang escaped through the friendship of the Empress Dowager.

THE prisoner lately under sentence of death by strangulation in the native city was on Thursday "on view" in his cage at the Eastern gate of the city. He was visited by thousands of Chinese during the day and also by many foreigners, a large number of the latter bringing their cameras in order to secure a morbid memento of the fate of a cold-blooded ruffian. The prisoner, who on the previous day allowed his features to be taken for 50 cents, on Thursday put a higher value on his photographic pose and several snap shot artists paid him as much as \$5 for the privilege of being allowed to take him. The money thus obtained appeared to be divided between the runners and prisoner's wife.

VECHT KOP is some 15 miles south of Heilbron on the road to Lindley.

ALKMAAR is on the Crocodile River and the Delagoa Bay Railway, and about 55 miles west of the frontier station, Komati-poor.

THE watermark at Hankow on the 16th instant was 19ft. 1in., and at Kiukiang on the 17th, 20ft. 10in.

H.M. SURVEYING SHIP Waterwitch returned to port on Friday at 1.30 p.m., coming to an anchorage off the Kiukiang Road jetty. Since her departure from Shanghai a week or so ago she has been engaged in hydrographical work to the northward of Shaweishan. She will probably remain here for a week and then resume the survey duty, on which she will be employed all the summer. The Waterwitch reported H.M.S. Linnet at Woosung. The Waterwitch's officers have been entirely cut off from all news of the doings in the North and a bundle of newspapers was received in the wardroom with a very warm welcome.

THE English mail of the 7th ultimo was delivered in London on the 9th instant.

THE U. S. M. S. City of Peking arrived at Yokohama from San [the Francisco] on 17th inst. and may be expected to reach Shanghai on the 24th idem.

THE R.M.S. Valetta, with the London mail of the 25th ult., left Singapore at 6 a.m. on Sunday for Shanghai.

THE O. & O. S. China arrived at San Francisco on the 12th inst.

THE U. S. M. S. Coptic left Hongkong yesterday at 1 p.m. calling at Amoy, and is expected to arrive at Woosung on Friday morning.

THE C.M.S. Haean entered the Tunka; doo Dock on Wednesday.

THE U. S. S. Yorktown and the Russian cruiser Zabiaka both left this on Wednesday for the North.

THE U. S. gunboat Castine came out of the Oriental Dock on Friday, and was towed up to her former berth off the French Band.

THE German gunboat Jaguar which arrived at Woosung on Thursday came up on Friday to moorings in the Upper Reach to meet the German Admiral who arrived by the N.-D. L. S. Bayern.

THE C.M.S. Fushun, which arrived on Sunday from Hongkong reports speaking the British barque Lucia at the Fairway Bell Buoy at anchor, "wanting two tugs."

THE C.M.S. Toonan which arrived on Thursday from Tungku reports:—Cleared Taku Bar on the 11th instant and had fine weather to N.E. Promotory; fresh gale with heavy cross sea to Shawsheisan; thence to port fine clear weather.

THE Silk which left Shanghai per Empress of Japan on Saturday, the 19th ultimo, arrived in New York on Thursday, the 14th instant.

THE British steamer Accomac has taken 3,500 tons of anthracite coal from Philadelphia to Cronstadt, and this is the first of a succession of shipments of American coal to the Baltic.

THE four-masted British barque Nile, which left Kobe on the 26th of April for San Francisco, made the voyage from anchorage to anchorage in 23 days. The old Pacific Mail paddle steamers were often longer than that.

THE following notes are from the "Foochow Echo" of the 9th inst. :—

A meeting of British residents took place on Wednesday evening at the Foochow Club to consider the means of celebrating the entry of the British forces into Pretoria. Two committees were elected, one to draw up and dispatch telegrams of congratulation to the Queen and Lord Roberts, and the other to arrange for a public entertainment.

Telegrams sent by desire of a meeting of British subjects at Foochow, June 6, 1900. Queen Victoria, England.

British Community, Foochow, loyally congratulate occupation Pretoria.

British Consul.

Roberts, Pretoria.

British Community, Foochow, heartily congratulate British Army.

British Consul.

Reply received from Her Majesty the Queen.

Balmoral, June 6, 1900,
8.25 p.m.

The Queen sincerely thanks British Community for loyal congratulations on occupation Pretoria.

A. Bigge.

It is with sincere regret we note the names of the Count and Countess de Galemberg on the outward passenger list of the Str. Haeshin, which leaves the Anchorage to-morrow morning.

The Count, who has been acting Deputy Commissioner of Customs for the last two years, has succeeded in rendering himself, by his invariable courtesy and liberal views, one of the most popular officials the port has seen for many years. Amongst those who will feel the absence of the Count and Countess most severely we may mention the congregation of the Chapel of the Sacred Heart, in support of which they have been most devoted, giving their valued assistance regularly, both in instrumental as well as vocal music. From a social point of view also their departure on well-earned leave will be a great loss not only to Foochow, but also to their compatriots at the Arsenal by whom they were much liked and deservedly respected and with whom they always entertained the most cordial and friendly intercourse. Their departure was made the occasion of a warm and enthusi-

astic send-off. The Count and Countess de Galemberg were accompanied by numerous well-wishers and Chinese music to the Customs Jetty in a fusillade of bombs and crackers, which was kept up till the houseboat left for Pagoda.

We can only add that we wish them, wherever they go, a very pleasant holiday and a safe return with renewed health.

A farewell dinner was given to the Count and Countess by Mr. Siemssen at the German Consulate last evening, to which twenty-four of their friends sat down.

We have received the "Peking and Tientsin Times" of the 9th inst.—In its editorial it urges that "whatever the consequences, it is the duty of the Powers to step into the breach, and restore quiet and order before the panic increases, and the mischief of a ruined season is added to the gloomy foreshadowing of ruined crops."—Two Chinese gunboats had been sent to protect the Catholic Cathedral in the native city.—Several paragraphs refer to the ruin wrought by the Boxers on the railway, and one says that "Generals who attempt to fight against the Boxers are supposed to be bribed by foreigners."—The Viceroy Yü Lu has confessed his inability to deal with the position.—When the station at Huangtsun was burnt and the bridge near it, General Nih's troops were actually stationed all along the line to protect it.—The foundation stone of the new All Saints' Church at Tientsin was laid on Whit-Monday by Bishop and Mrs. Scott.

We have received Hongkong papers to the 13th inst.—The Hongkong Post Office, notwithstanding the penny rate to Great Britain and her colonies, made a profit last year of \$80,000.60.—Mr. Solly, the new British Postmaster here, was given a farewell dinner in Hongkong by his friends, after his ten years' unbroken service in the Colony.—More piracies are reported on the West River.—Christmas Island has been formally annexed to the Straits Settlements.—It is Major M. M. Morris, R.A., who is in command of the contingent on its way to Taku from Hongkong.—Messrs. Wee Bin and Co., of Singapore, have bought at Bombay the steamer City of Edinburgh for the coolie trade between China and the Straits. She will be the largest steamer owned in Singapore.

We have received Japan papers with dates from Yokohama to the 9th, Kobe the 12th, and Nagasaki the 14th inst.—Yokohama is surpassing itself in variety entertainments for various good causes.—The Nagasaki Harbour-master has issued an edict prohibiting sailing boats from tacking within the harbour limits, which, the "Nagasaki Press" says, is putting a stop to their sailing altogether.—The Russian whaling steamer Nicolai, 132 tons, stranded on Tsushima, but was pulled off by the Russian steamer Alexander.—The O.S.K.S. Taikio Maru, built at Nagasaki for the Yangtze trade, was launched last Saturday.—A case of plague occurred on the 5th on the Yeijio Maru at Nagasaki.—The Japanese were much nettled at the refusal of the Emperor of Corea to receive the Japanese Minister.—Instead of the Japanese Budget showing a deficit, the ordinary revenue exceeds the ordinary expenditure by many millions of yen, the "Japan Mail" angrily says; but how about the extraordinary expenditure?—The contract for the supply of coal to the U.S. army transports was awarded to a Kobe firm, Messrs. Taylor, Cooper & Co., the price being U.S. gold \$3.19 per ton.—A telegraph office has been opened at Obama.—A Manila quartermaster of the P. & O. S. Roset died of plague at Yokohama on the 11th, and the steamer was quarantined for ten days.

The following telegrams are from the "Kobe Herald":—
Seoul, 4th June.
Mr. Morgan has applied to the Korean Government through the British Minister

for permission to construct a telegraph line to the Insan Gold mine. The work is to be carried out under the supervision of the Korean Government and the expense will be borne by Mr. Morgan. The foreign Ministers to Seoul offer no protest against the project and it is understood that the Korean Government will grant the application shortly.—"Chugai Shogyo."

4th June, 3 p.m.

Mr. Hayashi, Japanese Minister to Seoul, lodged a demand for an audience with the Korean Empress to-day.

It is reported that the Russian Minister is being frequently received in private audience by the Emperor.

The railway bridge over the Hango between Seoul and Chemulpo is almost complete. The whole line will be opened for traffic sometime in July next.—"Nichi Nichi."

6th June.

The "Kobe Herald," a journal published here, reports to-day that the Korean Government notified to the Japanese Government through Ye Kayei, Korean Minister to Tokio, that the Japanese Minister to Seoul will not be received in audience by the Korean Emperor until the An and Kwon affair is finally settled, notwithstanding the demand made by Mr. Hayashi, for an audience with the Emperor.—"Mainichi."

THE "Kobe Herald" says :—

The Meiji news agency reports that Marquis Ito has definitely decided to organise a new Cabinet in compliance with the request of the Jiyuto members. The draft of the new Ministry, as reported by the agency, is as follows :—

Marquis Ito Premier.
Baron Ito Miyoji Minister for Foreign Affairs.
Viscount Watanabe, Minister for Finance.
Baron Suyematsu Minister for Education.
Mr. Hayashi Minister of Communications.
Mr. Matsuda Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.
Mr. Hoshi Minister for Home Affairs.
Baron Kaneko Minister of Justice.

This news (the "Japan Herald" remarks) is rather incredible, seeing that Marquis Ito has not consented to become the leader of the Kenseito, in compliance with their request. Count Matsukata, it is also reported, is being urged by the Marquis to undertake the task of forming the new Ministry.

It will be remembered that a box of things for our soldiers and sailors at the front in South Africa was sent by Lady Hennen by the China Mutual steamer Hyson. The following letter of acknowledgment was received by the German mail and has been handed to us for publication :—

DEAR SIR,—I have been instructed by my Committee to send sincerest thanks to the ladies and other friends at Shanghai for the parcel they have sent for the comfort of the soldiers now at the front in the sad war at present in progress in this country.

The articles sent will be most welcome and helpful, and will give much comfort. My Committee are sending them forward, and will ensure their reaching those they will most benefit. Your name has been given to me as that of one through whom our message can reach the largest number of the kind contributors. Please do your best for the gratification and encouragement of these good friends to let our thanks reach them. With thanks in anticipation,

Yours faithfully,

D. M. WYTHE,
Secretary.

Soldiers' Comforts Committee,
Port Elizabeth, 9th May 1900.

Miscellaneous Articles.

THE SHANGHAI S. P. C. A.

15th June.

JUNE has come round again and with it the second annual general meeting of the Shanghai Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The Society is the rallying-point for those who recognise the truth as well as the beauty of the lines of Coleridge which more than any others made the "Ancient Mariner" immortal:—

"He prayeth well who loveth well
Both man, and bird, and beast;
He prayeth best who loveth best
All things both great and small;
For the dear God who loveth us,
He made and loveth all."

Its inception and its success it owes mainly to Mr. F. J. Maitland, its honorary secretary and treasurer, whose name will always be associated with it as Mr. John Colan's with that of the original society in England. We note that on page 115 of Appendix III to the 75th annual report of the English society, Shanghai duly appears in the list of sister societies.

The Committee commence their report for the second year of the society's existence, which ended on the 31st of May last, by congratulating the members upon the good work accomplished during the last twelve months. "There is perhaps no country in the world," the report continues, "where cruelty to dumb creatures is regarded with such callousness as in China, and when, in a place like Shanghai, it was almost a means of livelihood, the society had a particularly difficult task." Happily the Committee seem everywhere to have met with assistance whenever they wanted it. Pecuniary assistance the public has given them in fair measure, the membership having increased to nearly three hundred (it should be at least five times as great), and the society being able to begin its third year with a net sum in hand of over \$1,000 as compared with \$390 last year. Moral assistance the Committee have had in "the sympathy of many of the better class of Chinese, backed up by the friendly assistance of the Municipal Police, and the emphatic support of the Mixed Court magistrate and the foreign assessors—particularly Mr. S. F. Mayers, before whom the bulk of the cases have been tried;" and they "have been able to bring home to the local livery-stable keepers and others the fact that there is an organisation here determined to protect from ill-usage defenceless animals of every kind. Exemplary fines have been inflicted in several instances"—and in many cases it must have added to the penalty for the culprit to know that a part of his fine went into the coffers of the society, where it was available for future similar pro-

secutions. "The care which has been taken before invoking the law is illustrated by the statement that the society has succeeded in every prosecution it has instituted." This fact is particularly noticeable for it shows that the society has not become a victim to the fussy activity which sometimes detracts from the real good done by philanthropic institutions. "At times it has not been easy," the report goes on to say, "to distinguish between wanton brutality and superstitious cruelty, but in one exceptional case, which by some minds might be considered within the latter category—viz., the prolonged strangling of a deer for alleged medicinal purposes—they felt that the circumstances were so repulsive to all feelings of humanity that steps had to be taken. That it was illegal when tested by Chinese law is proved by the defendant being fined, and cautions to other delinquents appear to have had good results. Not only ponies and horses, but cats, birds, ducks, pigs, and rats have had the protection of the Society."

In looking at the balance with which the Society begins its third year, it must be remembered that the work done by the Society's officers is almost entirely gratuitous, the trifling remuneration paid to Inspector Batty for his invaluable services being little more than a nominal retaining fee. The society has good use for all its funds, for there are still places in the Settlements where cruelty of the worst description abounds, and these with more assistance will be dealt with in the coming year. In addition to the good done by actual prosecutions, a great deal of good is done by the Chinese knowing that a strong and energetic society for the prevention of cruelty exists. In dozens of cases a caution has been administered with good effect, the society being alive to the fact that Chinese in very many cases have first to be made to realise that they are doing wrong. To bring this home often results in greater care, if not more real humanity, being exercised by them subsequently.

The society is naturally grateful for any information given it regarding cases of cruelty, in order that its officers may be on the look-out for their repetition, knowing, as the society does, that business men in many cases cannot, however much their feelings may have been moved, devote the time to appearing as witnesses at the Mixed Court. To warn the Society is often a very advantageous thing, for prevention is better than cure. Some of the most important work of the society is visiting the outlying roads of the Settlement after dark when ponies are brought in for night work, and taken back before daylight so that they may

not be seen and their condition investigated. So far the society has not been able to cope fully with this work, which is waiting to be undertaken, but with the increased support for which it is hoping, this work, and the work of visiting the markets regularly, will be shortly put in hand. The annual meeting of the society is to take place at the Municipal Board Room this afternoon, and it is hoped that there will be this year as there was last year a large attendance of members and subscribers, men, women, and children. The prevention of cruelty to animals is a work that must especially commend itself to women and children, and they will be heartily welcomed at the meeting this afternoon of those whose motto is that they plead for those who cannot plead for themselves.

THE REPORT OF THE SHANGHAI BRANCH OF THE CHINA ASSOCIATION.

10th June.

WHEN a crisis of any kind, large or small, occurs in China, people wonder if the China Association is doing anything, and what it is doing, while in quiet times they are apt almost to forget its existence. Yet, as the seventh annual report of the committee of the Shanghai branch, which has just been distributed to the members, shows, it is always on the watch, striving vigilantly and not in vain to protect and foster British interests in China. It has been very fortunate in its successive chairmen and secretaries; and Mr. F. Anderson and Mr. Leonard Kerr worthily carry on the work inaugurated by their predecessors, as this report for 1899, covering twelve small quarto pages, proves. The year was a prosperous one in China, trade flourishing, notwithstanding an increase in the number of likin stations and the amount of taxation levied; the political situation on the other hand is, as our readers know, anything but satisfactory. Reaction and obstruction have been triumphant in Peking; "piracy and disorder have been flourishing in various parts of the country, and the conviction that it is hopeless to expect any improvement is steadily gaining ground both within the Empire and amongst the Foreign Powers." At the present moment an actual state of hostilities exists in the north between the Foreign Powers and the Peking Government.

A couple of pages are devoted to showing what an effete simulacrum this Peking Government is. "The system which prevails in Peking renders it almost impossible for individual effort to accomplish any reform, for so long as the most important posts are obtained by pay-

ment, it is obviously against the interests of the successful candidates to inaugurate any system which may interfere with the revenue obtainable by them during their tenure of office. In addition to this influence adverse to reform, there are several hundred Censors in the capital who have the privilege of memorialising the throne, and whose vocation is supposed to be to call attention to abuses, in order that the Government may remedy them; as the majority of these Censors have very little to do, and many of them are extremely conservative and often reactionary in their views, the tendency to denounce any official who may give expression to progressive opinions is very great, as long as there is a reactionary party in power."

There are undoubtedly, says the report, many enlightened officials who are really in favour of progress, but who prudently keep silent. The result is, that there is grave discontent with the present Government all over China, but the disaffected have no leader. They see the Government getting continually less able to repel foreign aggression; and at the same time they know that the Emperor was in favour of reform and was deposed accordingly. "It is not surprising, therefore, that there should be a feeling of want of confidence in the present Government throughout the provinces and that it should be regarded as hopeless both by its own subjects, and by those Foreign Powers who have the welfare of China at heart. The whole position is one of great difficulty."

After this lucid introduction, the first subject treated is the Open Door policy formulated by the U. S. Government, and heartily welcomed by the China Association, which has advocated the policy for years. The delay in constructing the railways for which British subjects have obtained concessions is attributed to difficulties about control. "The difference between the conditions under which lines are constructed in Manchuria, and the terms which the Chinese are willing to grant in the Yangtze Valley, is very marked." The opening of mines with foreign capital, again, is prevented, urgently as the Board of Revenue is in need of funds, by the obstruction of the Government and the onerous conditions which it is sought to impose. There is a brief paragraph on the reported French mining claims in Szechuan, and there are paragraphs which need not detain us long on the extension of the Settlements in Shanghai; and it is explained under what conditions the China Association withdrew its opposition to the French extension. Another paragraph refers to the arbitrary action of the local authorities at Nanking in suddenly prohibiting

the exportation of rice, to the great injury of British shipping interests. The Committee took action, and the illegal restrictions were eventually withdrawn.

There is an interesting memorandum of an interview which the Committee had with Sir Claude Macdonald, at which Sir Claude agreed that there was not a sufficient British naval force on the Yangtze, and defended to a certain extent the regulations for the steam navigation of inland waters. Sir Claude seemed to think that British merchants had contented themselves with reading the regulations and pronouncing them impossible, without putting them to a practical test; in answer to which "the Committee pointed out that a large outlay of capital must be involved in making experiments of the kind suggested, and that when the question had been considered on the basis of practical business, in this part of China, the objections to the regulations were so serious, that it would be very difficult to get any firm to go to the expense of a trial which was foredoomed to failure under present conditions." The scandal connected with the trial of the Bank of China case was also referred to, the difficulty being that the Taotais by whom it has been successively listened to were all of lower official rank than several of the Bank's most important shareholders. The recent capture of an important shareholder in Hongkong, resulting in his being compelled to give security in London for his unpaid calls, is likely to facilitate the settlement of the Bank's claims.

The position of affairs in the so-called Treaty port of Woosung, the abuses of the Shêngko Office at Shanghai, the question of likin, and the exactions of the Lord High Extortioner Kang Yi, were all brought to Sir Claude's notice, and to all of them he promised to give his attention. The recent difficulty here with the steamer Hoangho is mentioned, and the action of the Chinese is well contrasted with one of H. E. Lo Fêng-lo's optimistic utterances in London. Notice is drawn to the persecution of the Reformers in China and the sympathy and support of the British Government are invoked for them. It must not be forgotten that our Government has to work at Peking with others to whom the very idea of reform is abhorrent. These are all the principal topics in a very able report, which includes a very sympathetic notice of the late Sir Nicholas Hannen; a tribute to the unfailing courtesy shown the Association by the British Minister and Consular officials; and a well-grounded plea for a larger membership. The influence of the Association "cannot fail to have greater force from the fact that its membership includes every British

subject who gives any serious thought to his country's interests in this part of the world." The Shanghai branch should certainly have more than 180 members.

THE CRISIS.

18th June.

FOR more than a year the Manchus have been preparing, and the Foreign Legations have been ignoring the preparations that have been going on under their noses, to expel foreigners from China, and it was with this view that they encouraged the Boxers in Shantung and Chihli, sent Yü Hsien to Shansi to spread the anti-foreign venom there, and detailed Li Ping-hêng to the Yangtze Valley on the same generous mission. They have thus taken steps which menace most seriously the very existence of the Ta Tsing dynasty after a life in China of two hundred and fifty-six years. Seclusion and palace education have in the short period of one hundred years brought about that atrophy of governing power and loss of initiative which all history illustrates. Only a century ago the family produced heroes, great soldiers, wise and far-seeing administrators, patrons of art and literature; now it can hardly perpetuate itself physically, produces weaklings, and lies so low that there are none so poor to do it reverence. It goes on illustrating Carlyle's famous point that the rotten can only long exist if left alone: it lives because men have a just and wholesome fear that anyarchy is better than anarchy, that King Log or King Stork, bad as each may be, is better than a contested throne and civil war. Could a successor be found who by birth, character, or ability gave some prospect of embodying the national aspirations—for the best Chinese must certainly have aspirations—and of carrying out the national will, the dynasty would not last ten years. That no such personality has appeared or is likely to appear was at once the sole hope of the Manchus and the despair of the country.

The Foreign Powers knew this and therefore amidst all the petty jealousy and strife of Legations in Peking there has never yet been a dynastic intrigue. Clearly enough this state of affairs is steadily making for partition, the time for which seemed not yet ripe because of the divergent interests and numbers of the dividers. If the Manchus had had a vestige of political instinct left in them, they would have seen that their one chance of escape lay in this very divergence and numbers, and they would have made a volte face in their traditional policy and, like Japan, by new education and institutions adapted themselves to their new environment. Instead of this, what do we

see? The foreign legations in a state of siege, and every prospect of the greatest crime in modern history being realised. The miserable Boxer sedition made the occasion (it is not the cause) of a deliberate but not ingenuous attempt to expel foreigners and to violate treaties; a pack of ignorant fossilised literati in their blind hatred of change rushing off an ancient empire to destruction; men as unable to turn a crank as to guide a great country hunting their betters to death in the pursuit of vengeful hatred because these betters see a way out of the destruction. If the Empress Dowager were the woman her foreign admirers pretend she is, with clear perceptions and resolute will, she would at once and for good get rid of the fatal influence of Kang Yi, the Prince of Tuan, and the Manchu ring whose tool she is, and their following of Palace eunuchs who pervert truth and warp the proper record of fact. The perpetual exclusion of these and other reactionaries from office and the re-instatement of moderate Progressives was the sole policy she could adopt with any prospect of permanent success.

We can only hope that the Ministers if they come safely out of the very grave position in which they now find themselves will take up a very resolute policy. Just as *salus civitatis* becomes *suprema lex*, so should the lives and property of the foreigners be the supreme consideration in the policy and demands now being formulated in the Peking Legations. Last week when a Chihli official remarked to a Consul that no foreign nation had a right to police China he was told: "The time has passed for remarks like that: in mentioning police you surely forget the incidents of the last few days. If you cannot or will not protect foreign life, we must and shall." For Chinese to talk of their country as a sovereign State with all the privileges of such is absurd, as long as they can neither suppress internal sedition nor protect foreign life. No man has an ordinary right to enter his neighbour's house or to interfere with his business; but if the house catches fire and threatens destruction to the whole street the man is a fool to stand by the inhibitions of a law which was made for other circumstances. His imperative duty is to help to subdue the fire, and not to hesitate to pull down a wall or two if such will stop the progress of the flames. If China showed herself willing and able to put out the conflagration, nobody would interfere, but she must perforce submit to interference when she shows her unwillingness and inability.

The Ministers will, it is hoped, further remember they are dealing with typical Asiatics, that is, with people who will beat them easily if they

elect to fight with the enemy's weapons, with evasion, promises, and procrastination. They should not in the present breakdown of Treaty observance, viz., the murder of missionaries and engineers and the looting of the houses of European employees of the Chinese Government, both of which could easily have been prevented, allow the Chinese to mention the word treaty. They should make a display of force by seizing Tientsin or Chefoo, and by plainly intimating reprisals if the atrocious attempt against the "sanctitas legatorum" in Peking or against foreign life anywhere is continued. Their overwhelming naval force and the season of the year put the Yangtze valley at their mercy. We are true friends of China; it is because we think her most deadly enemies are now in the saddle in the Peking bureaucracy that we recommend strong cantery to the wounds of the old Empire. In Asia offence has ever been the best, and indeed often the only defence. Advance, and restate your case from an ever more menacing position; obvious facts profoundly impress minds in which crass ignorance has stopped the play of imagination. The moment it dawns on Peking that foreign power is there it will be followed by a passionate fear that it will remain; and right reason and resolution to deal with their own rebels will come in with a strong flood. But the exclusion of all bigoted reactionaries from office must, as we have already said, be insisted on. When once it is known that ultra-fossil views exclude from the only possible career open to Chinese ambition, bias will be given to progress, and progress will ensue. We must confess to a feeling of satisfaction that the men of action are on the scene: they are the best solvers of political difficulty.

19th June.

As we mentioned yesterday, the Chinese vernacular paper "Hupao" issued an Extra at 3 p.m. on Sunday, announcing the capture of the Taku Forts by the allied forces. As the North Forts were only taken on Sunday, and there was only telegraphic communication from Shanghai as far as Chefoo, this was a remarkably good piece of journalism, and tends, with other circumstances, to the belief that the wires are not broken at all. The actual news reached Chefoo yesterday morning, our own telegram, which we issued as an Extra yesterday afternoon, saying that the combined fleets occupied the Taku North Forts on Sunday, after exploding the magazine. The British gunboat *Algerine* was damaged, and two officers and four men wounded. The telegram received at the British

Consulate-General from the British Consul at Chefoo says that the Chinese were the aggressors. The Forts, it says, opened fire on the allied gunboats at one a.m. on Sunday, and they were accordingly taken. The capture of these Forts was a very much more serious business forty years ago. As we wrote yesterday morning, it was absolutely necessary for our operations that these forts should be taken as soon as possible. No excuse was really wanted for taking them, considering the occurrences at Peking, but if any excuse were wanted, the Chinese gave it by opening fire on our ships. The gunboats fired on were, we learn, the British *Algerine*, German *Itis*, Russian *Koréetz*, and a French boat. Further details will be found in the telegraphic column.

A Havas telegram was courteously communicated to us yesterday, in which it was stated that the Foreign Legations at Peking had been attacked, and the attack repulsed. It was at once concluded that this referred to something that had occurred since the burnings of which we received news on Saturday, and it was taken to confirm the idea that news was going home from Peking by way of Central Asia, without passing through Shanghai at all. A telegram, however, which arrived to us subsequently from London showed that the incident in question occurred on the 13th instant. The telegram says: "Advices have reached Washington that the Boxers on the 13th entered Peking, destroyed several Missions, and attacked the Foreign Legations, but were repulsed with Maxims." This is evidently the same attack as that of which we gave a sketch in our Extra issued on Saturday, with the additional news of the attack on the Legations. We gather that the attack could not have been a very serious one, or it would have been mentioned with the story of the burning of the principal buildings in the East City, and the killing of hundreds of native Christians and foreigners' servants. Meanwhile, every day makes the position of the foreigners in Peking more precarious, though it is also bringing relief nearer them.

The Empress Dowager is reaping the whirlwind with a vengeance, and it is very doubtful whether she will stay in Peking to gather in the harvest. It is some months since she provided herself with a haven of refuge in Honan. The news which we publish this morning, added to that of yesterday, that a considerable French expedition is coming, with large American reinforcements from Manila, has possibly reached her already. The news is confirmed that seven thousand Russians are marching on Peking, and it is certain that Japan will send at least an equal number. Instead of having one or two Powers to pacify, China

is at war with all the Great Powers at once, and she is at war by the choice of the Empress Dowager and her gang. In their colossal ignorance and conceit they have persuaded themselves that they could safely defy the Foreign Powers, and they have turned a deaf ear to such advisers as the Viceroy Liu Kun-yi and Chang Chih-tung, who have warned them that they were rushing on their own destruction. Whatever happens, this gang, if it does not go of its own accord, must be driven out of Peking. It is to be hoped that it will be possible to get out the Emperor Kuang Hsi and replace him on the Throne. Meantime, it should be made perfectly clear to the Chinese that it is the Empress Dowager who has undertaken the present war, and that we are not fighting China, but the usurping Government at Peking: that we have no quarrel with the Chinese as a whole, but only with the present Government and its emissaries and its tools; and that as soon as that Government is replaced by a reasonably enlightened one, we shall leave China to herself, withdrawing our troops, and not exacting any territorial compensation. Our correspondent "L." says truly enough that the Empress Dowager is relying on quarrels between the Powers, and it is certain that the only way to avoid the quarrels on which she is building her hopes, is for all the Powers to pass for themselves, and obey, a self-denying ordinance.

Meanwhile, a state of War exists between the Foreign Powers and China. It is practically certain that the operations of war will not reach Shanghai; but every large city has a rowdy element in its population, and almost every Chinese regiment may easily be transformed into a ravening mob. Shanghai offers a tremendous temptation to such a mob; and though we do not believe that we are in the slightest danger with the defensive forces we have, it is not by any means a credit to the younger men in the community that our Volunteer force numbers only some three hundred combatants. With a foreign population of nearly seven thousand, it is a disgrace that we have not at least eight hundred efficient men in the Volunteers. A Customs company, numbering about sixty men, is being formed. We understand that an appeal is going out to all the heads of firms and establishments, asking them to insist on their employees joining one of the units of the Volunteer force; and we print this morning a very cogent and sensible letter from Major Brodie Clarke, Commanding the S. V. C., which we earnestly commend to the attention of our readers. There is so little business doing, owing to the crisis, that no one can plead want of time; and men who are capable of bearing arms should feel

that it is a simple duty to themselves, their firms and friends, and Shanghai, to enrol themselves in the ranks of the Volunteers. Nobody knows in China when a riot will break out, a riot inspired by no political motive, but the barbarous desire to burn, destroy, and plunder; and none of the men who now hang back from volunteering can honestly look round Shanghai and say that the Volunteer force we have is sufficient; and it is those who should serve in it and don't who bring this discredit on Shanghai.

Before closing we may repeat what we have said before, that the Viceroy of the Yangtze, T. E. Chang and Liu, may be relied on to allow no rioting in their jurisdiction. To assist them in preserving order H.M.S. Linnet is on her way to Hankow, and the Hermione to Nan-king, and they carry to the Viceroy the fullest assurances that the Foreign Powers will support them in their efforts to crush disorder.

Since the above was in type we learn, apparently by wire from Peking, news that seems to indicate that the government is repenting. It is stated that H.E. Yü Lu, Viceroy of Chihli, has been degraded and ordered to the Board of Punishments for allowing the riots to break out in his jurisdiction; and that General Tung Fu-hsiang has been cashiered, and ordered to the military post-roads as a convict, for allowing his men to murder the Japanese Chancellor. We cannot vouch for the truth of this.

NO PATCHING-UP.

20th June.

It is just a week since the report reached us on very credible authority that rather than face the difficulties that must attend the adoption of drastic measures with the Government at Peking, the Foreign Offices of the West were proposing to patch matters up. There were inevitable troubles forty years ago when two nations, England and France, were coercing China; and it will obviously require great wisdom and resolution to settle the possibly conflicting claims of half-a-dozen Powers or more. At the same time we said that the events then going on in Peking might possibly render the patching-up programme impossible. There are signs now that the Government at Peking is repenting. The Manchus must know by this time that all the Foreign Powers are united in the determination to suppress the disturbances in the north. They must know that a large number of troops of all nations are on their way to Peking; that the Taku Forts have been taken and some of the new vessels of the Pei-yang squadron captured; and that a temporary success over the Foreign Legation guards if they obtained it, would have to be paid for very

onerously. The remonstrances of the chief Viceroy, Liu Kun-yi, Chang Chih-tung, Li Hung-chang, Hsi Ying-kuei, and other high officials in the provinces, against the suicidal policy of the Empress Dowager and her gang, must have had some effect. H.E. Li Hung-chang, who is China's one man, has been sent for in a hurry, and officials who have only acted on the orders of their imperial mistress, are made the scapegoats now that her policy has proved itself such a gigantic failure. The Viceroy of Chihli, Yü Lu, who has on the whole been very conciliatory to foreigners during his tenure of office at Tientsin, is degraded and ordered to the Board of Punishments for the determination of a penalty, for not having prevented the Boxer outbreak in Chihli.—It would be interesting to know what punishment awaits Yü Hsien, now Governor of Shansi, who was the real originator and encourager of the Boxer movement when he was Governor of Shantung, and was rewarded by the Empress Dowager for his efforts to crush Christianity.—General Tung Fu-hsiang, the hero of the last Mahomedan rebellion, is cashiered and sent as a convict to work on the military post-roads for allowing his troops to murder the Chancellor of the Japanese Legation. It seems incredible that the Empress Dowager should have thus turned round on one of the Generals on whom she relies most completely, and for whose wild Kansu troops it will be difficult to find another commander who will keep them in order. It must be admitted that the report of these degradations has not yet been confirmed; and the story itself may have been started to make foreigners believe that the Empress Dowager is adopting a sane course; but the recall of Li Hung-chang, of which there seems to be no doubt, certainly shows that the Empress Dowager has lost confidence in her Manchu advisers, and wants the astute old friend who has so often come to her assistance when she has got into trouble. Li has illusions as to the capability of China to provoke successfully the opposition of all the Western Powers. It is known that he is specially tied by bonds of gold to one Power; but so far that Power has shown no indication of any intention to act independently of the others.

Presuming, then, that the Government is repenting of having given its support to the Boxers, and recognises that, like Frankenstein, it has created a monster that it cannot control, and that it sues to the Powers for peace with profuse apologies and promises of indemnities and reparation, disavowing, as in the case of Yü Lu and Tung Fu-hsiang, the acts of its subordinates, it is to be hoped that the Foreign Offices of the West, great as the tempta-

tion may be, will not listen to any patching-up proposals. If the Ministers now in Peking come safely, as there is reason to believe they will do, through the present trial, they will surely urge on their Governments at home that no permanent settlement with the present Government is possible. The temptation to the over-worked Foreign Ministers of the West to make terms which will allow things to go on for a time as in the past, must be very great. It will be a work of infinite difficulty to change the Government at Peking, settle the claims of all the different Powers that have been injured by this present outbreak, and make such arrangements that a repetition of recent events will be impossible. It will be a work for statesmen, but it must be done, and the difficulty will be lessened if all the Powers agree to demand and take no territorial compensation or guarantees. If this is mutually agreed on, a large part of the ground for international jealousies will be cut away; but any attempt to arrange territorial compensation so that everybody shall be satisfied, will lead to endless disputes. If the Emperor Kuang Hsi is still available, the wisest thing probably would be to put him on the throne, and move the capital to Nanking, surrounding him with a Cabinet of Chinese who if not all pronounced Reformers are men not inimical to progress and reform. These are details for the representatives of the Powers to consider when the time for the settlement comes, but whatever form the settlement takes, it must utterly avoid the reinstatement in power, whatever their promises, of the Empress Dowager and her gang. That would only mean a temporary peace followed by another outbreak before long. It would mean the continued expulsion from power of all the enlightened men who really aim at making China great again and prosperous, with foreign help, and the billeting on the country of a horde of unscrupulous officials whose only aim is to fill their own pockets before the next deluge comes. If the Foreign Offices of the West do not learn from the incidents of the last month the utter hopelessness of trying to keep China together under the present Government, they must themselves have become fossilised. The loss of so many valuable lives and of so much property at the hands of the Boxers is directly due to the present Government. We know that there would be no riots in China if the officials did their duty, and when riots do occur it is the officials who should be cashiered and punished. In the present case the guilty officials are the Empress Dowager and her gang, and it is they who must be cashiered and inhibited from ever holding any office again.

Outports, Etc.

CHINKIANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The graduating exercises of the Methodist Girls' School passed off on the 15th inst. very quietly and pleasantly. This was an occasion of unusual interest on account of the large number of girls (seven) who were awarded diplomas of graduation. There were present the usual number of foreigners and natives to show their interest in the occasion.

EVERYTHING IS QUIET.

So far as we can as yet see, everything is very quiet and peaceable here. There is no apparent sign of trouble anywhere. The majority of Chinese care little who rules them, so that they have enough to eat and wear. But this quiet may be due to the proximity of a strong Viceroy who is known to be favourable to foreigners. At the same time, the whole population here is a cobweb of secret (?) societies, some of which are said to be strong enough to dictate to the Viceroy. These societies are not, however, so far as is known, anti-foreign.

It is known too that the natives are armed. They do not always make it a secret that they are thus supplied. This arming may be more for self-protection than for other reasons.

AFFAIRS AT PEKING.

The present state of affairs at Peking will prevent the usual exodus to Kuling till the storm is somewhat settled. Fortunately we are being favoured with splendidly cool weather, and there is no need as yet to seek a summer resort.

16th June.

CHUNGKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF THE GUNBOATS.

H.M. gunboats Woodcock and Woodlark are now things of the past. It is very doubtful if we shall ever see them in Chungking again. With a speed of only 12½ knots, both commanders are of the opinion that they are not powerful enough for patrolling the Upper River in high water. Certainly, neither of them has negotiated the Upper River in high water, so it is hardly right to condemn them on that score. The Woodlark came up exceedingly well without tracking at a single rapid, so that it is difficult to imagine she could not negotiate the river when it is 20 or 30 feet higher, at which period there are no rapids so bad as at low water.

ONE SHOULD HAVE STAYED.

We do not feel we are any the better off now that it is demonstrated that gunboats can get here. The gunboats have returned and in the event of the foreign community needing their protection—we are glad to say there are no signs of such need at present—they could not get here under 10 days. If the Admiralty had no intention of stationing a boat here it seems a farce sending them up at all.

AN OBVIOUS TRUTH.

That a gunboat ought to be stationed here there can be no doubt whatever. Foreigners have been too long at the tender mercies of the Chinese in these parts. The reward for assault and riot in Szechuan is as good, perhaps, as anywhere in China; but with a gunboat able to go right up to the capital, Chingtu, I don't think we should hear further of any serious trouble.

THE STEAMER PIONEER

will be here in a few weeks. No trouble is anticipated for her at present, but when running regularly there is no knowing what

trouble junk owners may cause. It is well known that measures have been taken to intimidate the present pilots of the gunboats and it is a remarkable fact that two pilots, both good men, who had charge of the Leecheuen and H.M.S. Woodcock have both

MYSTERIOUSLY DISAPPEARED.

Certainly, if the Pioneer is a success and other steamers quickly follow, the upward junk trade is doomed. In view of all this, I say it is right we should expect to have a gunboat stationed here all the year round. Probably H.B.M.'s Government will be content to "deal with questions as they arise."

HIGHER UP STILL.

Both the gunboats made exceedingly good trips to Luchou and Suifu from here. Suifu is 250 miles higher up the river. The Woodcock did the trip in 4 days, spending one day at Luchou, and did the return journey in 17 steaming hours. The Woodlark only went as far as Luchou, a distance of 152 miles, but she came back in remarkably quick time. Leaving Luchou at 5 a.m. she arrived in Chungking at 5 p.m., stopping one hour en route. This performance quite took the natives aback. They are used to spending about 3 days on that trip at this time of year.

A PLEASANT VISIT.

We all enjoyed the visit of the gunboats. It was very novel and the officers and men so very genial, but we wish they had given us an opportunity of knowing them better.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY

was duly celebrated here with a tiffin, given by H.B.M.'s Consul, Mr. Fraser, on the hills. The officers of the Woodcock were present. A lot of nice things were said about the pluck and other good qualities of Her Majesty's naval officers, and Capt. Watson, in replying, remarked that we had to thank Mr. Archibald Little for the gunboats as it was due to his untiring energies that H.M.'s Government was persuaded to put them on this river at all.

TRADE

is rather slack in the city at present, owing to the great dearth of silver in the market. This is due to the enormous sums which have been sent out into the interior for the purchasing of opium and silk. The price of all produce is down considerably, but holders are unwilling to sell in any large quantities, while importers cannot find buyers for their piece-goods at their terms, so that before long there will be a glut in the market. The Chinese say they can hardly remember when silver was so scarce.

4th June.

FORMOSA.

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMPHOR MONOPOLY, ETC., ETC.

I am, and have been for some time, busily engaged in making investigations so as to be able to write you full particulars about the whole camphor industry in Formosa, its early history, conduct up to the time of the Japanese occupation, and generally what has happened since in the administrative line, so that your readers may judge how far the remarkable communiqué to the Japanese newspaper "Kokumin" (which, it appears, some one has taken the trouble to carefully translate, and forward to you, and your contemporaries in Hongkong, for publication) is worthy of credence.

It may be noted that this paper (one of good standing) is the same that gave Dr. Goto, the chief of the Civil Administration in Formosa, an opportunity of airing, under guise of an interview, some extremely rosy statements and opinions as to the condition of the Island under his rule,

which recital, to put it mildly, must have certainly considerably surprised those who are on the spot and therefore aware of the real state of affairs! Touching the amusing misuse of the word "monogram" in reference to the evidently inspired communication sent you, I think the translator should have some credit given him for the overflowing ingenuousness that led to his implied confession of the article being in truth, a "monograph" and no doubt more *Japanico* with the author's monogram appended thereto, although, of course, this latter was not intended for publication. To collect all the information necessary, and to give you all the particulars, needs time, and a considerable amount of trouble to check and countercheck the same, from this distance. I therefore propose at present only to forward you copies of the conditions imposed on tenderers for the camphor monopoly, as well as a pro forma contract which was issued just before the final date for sending in the tenders.

Twenty-four persons proposed originally to tender, some of whom were supported by strong syndicates, but all except Mr. Arai, representative of Messrs. Samuel, Samuel & Co., The Mitsui Co., and a Mr. Yokoyama, withdrew as soon as the impossible conditions sought to be imposed became known. I cannot conceal from you the fact that there is the strongest feeling of dissatisfaction about the way in which this whole affair has been worked by the local Government, and indeed the general impression would seem to be that the professed submission of the contract to "public tender" was merely a formal compliance with the requirements of the Ordinance, not intended to interfere with decisions previously arrived at. Of course, not the slightest reflection is intended to be cast on Messrs. Samuel, Samuel & Co., who have no doubt, gone into the affair in a perfectly fair, open, and business-like manner, and if the fates have favoured them in any way there can be no question as to their perfect legal and moral right to avail themselves of whatever the gods give them.

The Mitsui Co., if one may judge from the impossibly high tender they put in, can have had no serious intention or hope of being successful. Mr. Yokoyama, a gentleman who seems to have gone in on his own responsibility, and without any backing to enable him to fulfil the obligations required, actually put in the lowest offer, being at an average of 95 yen and 69 sen per picul.

Messrs. Samuel, Samuel, & Co. came next with an average of 102 yen, 41 sen, 7 rin, per picul.

Mr. Yokoyama was of course the successful bidder, but for some reason he almost immediately withdrew his offer, leaving the contract to Messrs. Samuel, Samuel & Co.

The following are the actual figures tendered by Messrs. Samuel, Samuel & Co.

For Hongkong, A Camphor 102.378 yen.

"	B	"	44.323	"
"	London, A	"	107.843	"
"	B	"	99.702	"

The security to be deposited is 1,800,000 yen besides Tls. 100,000 personal guarantee for due general performance of contract, to be invested in Formosan Industrial Public Loan Bonds, and must be paid on or before the 31st August next. What security these Industrial Bonds can possibly be based on in the present impecunious condition of the Island finances is a mystery, but on this point I propose to say more in my next communication.

The following translation from the official organ the Taiwan "Nichi-Nichi Shimbun," April 21st, 1900, may be interesting:—

"Messrs. Samuel, Samuel & Co., the successful bidders for the camphor monopoly (Agent Mr. Arai), are said to have joined with Messrs. Okura & Co. Mr.

Yokoyama is said to have acted as intermediary in the negotiations.

"Messrs. Okura & Co. agree to provide 3 of the capital required in the business, and will carry it on jointly with Messrs. Samuel, Samuel & Co., receiving their proportion of the profits, and standing same of loss.

"Samples of the camphor have been sent to various countries and orders are now being waited for. Mr. Yokoyama will no doubt receive due acknowledgement for his services."

It has been reported elsewhere that since publication of the above very instructive paragraph Messrs. Okura & Co. have withdrawn from the agreement therein referred to.

I have thought it best to give you the documents appended hereto verbatim as translated, and although the English is certainly Japanese, it would seem that the gist of what is meant can be arrived at.

To go on now to other matters:—

EXTENSIVE DESECRATION OF FOREIGN CEMETERY AT TAKOW.

It is with much regret that I have to chronicle a very painful result of the extremely disorderly condition with which affairs have been allowed to lapse during the past two years, as also, it is thought, demonstrating the danger of those in supreme authority professing general racial antipathies. I may mention that I have taken pains to verify what follows hereafter. It cannot for one moment be believed that those in high local positions who are responsible for creating the impression that anti-foreign tendencies are not disapproved of, could ever have anticipated that the effect of their utterances and acts could have had so deplorable a result when acted on by their most ignorant and excitable followers. We can well understand that in Japan itself the account it is now my painful duty to give of the latest ebullition against foreigners will be received by all the well-balanced and educated minds in that country with a sense of distressing humiliation and sorrow. This only tends to show how far national instincts and intentions can undergo deterioration when given scope under conditions designedly arranged so as to exclude the light of general public opinion and control. The full bearing and justification of these inferences, however, will be better understood after the chronological description of administrative affairs during the past two years (which will form the subject of my next communication) has been laid before your readers.

It is only within the last 18 months, or at most two years, that interference with the cemetery has been noticed. This at first consisted mainly in removing the gates from their hinges and throwing them within the graveyard. Thinking that perhaps if the attention of the Police were called to it the attacks would cease, the community contented themselves with repairing the damages and notifying the proper Japanese authorities of what had been done. For some time, although some of the iron work round the graves continued to be broken up and scattered about the place, these aggressions were intermittent and not of great extent.

It was not till within the last five or six months that matters appeared to have come to a climax, and what seems to be a regularly organised outburst of malignant spite has resulted in practically considerable injury to the whole cemetery. The assailants would appear, apart from the general racial antagonism which has no doubt chiefly prompted their acts, to have divided this up into specific lines of animosity.

(1).—Thus, some of them seem to think that those graves, which by reason of their connection with the Public Services were to some extent representative, called

for special attention, (2) others again apparently were actuated by their hatred of Christianity, as typified by the cross; while (3) the remainder, and perhaps the majority, sailing in under the general sentiment of ill will, have been more universal in their depredations.

Under the first line of attack occurs that which has, if possible, most strongly roused the indignation of the community, for one of the monuments seriously mutilated is that of a lady who, while she lived, was held in the greatest admiration and esteem by the whole settlement. As a mark of the universal regard in which she was held the residents erected a Memorial Chapel, while over her grave stands what was a very beautiful Maltese cross of white marble, on a substantial plinth of the same material. I allude to the wife of H.B.M.'s Consul in Tainan at the time (the present Consul-General at your port,) and it would seem that this semi-official status has marked the stone out for the special malignancy of the marauders. Besides ripping up the iron railings round the grave itself, the cross has been irretrievably injured by chipping and other mutilations. It would seem impossible to renew it in part, and that nothing short of complete renovation is now practicable.

Another monument, also of white marble, in form of a headstone erected to the memory of Surgeon Percy Lord, R.N., who succumbed to climatic disease while serving at the port during the Liu Yung-fu troubles, has also been much chipped and mutilated, the iron railing and standards round the grave itself having been broken up and thrown away.

On the back of this tombstone have been written the letters "K. K." with the words "last" or "lost Christ." What the letters signify of course it is impossible to definitely say, they might stand for the writer's initials, but he probably would not be so indiscreet as to append these. What seems more probable, and in keeping with the general tenor of the inscription is that they denote something like "Killed Krist" for it is obvious that the whole is a profane play on the name of him in whose memory the stone was erected. Attempts have been made on other crosses, but, as these are carved from hard granite, beyond unimportant indentations the injury done is comparatively trifling, although wherever there have been railings or any ornamental work these have been broken up and scattered around. Perhaps the most remarkable instance of the anti-cross sentiment is afforded by the grave of a sailor, who was buried early in the 60's, and is marked by a granite headstone, the grave itself being plastered over, bearing on the top a brick and mortar cross. This humble tribute of regard from his comrades has remained unmolested from the time of erection until recently. The granite proving too hard for their destructive powers and the cross too much for their religious susceptibilities, the ruffians have broken the latter up and done what other damage to the grave they were able. Several other graves have been attacked and injured, so far as the destroyers were able to effect this, notably one that had very handsome iron ornamental framework round its borders, with a head-plate of the same metal, with the exception of the latter part, the ornamentations, etc. have been totally demolished, and the portions scattered around! The main door of the Mortuary Chapel has been wrenched from its hinges and thrown on the ground. Fortunately the very handsome red granite tablet placed in the Chapel itself to the memory of Mrs. Warren has, so far, not been touched. The above includes the most striking items of the ravages wrought, but to one who knew the pretty and well-kept little Cemetery in the pre-Japanese days of comparative peace and good

order, the general desolation effected is distressing in the extreme. Of course it may be said that these outrages have been effected by Chinese and Chinese only. As to that every one must be left to form his own conclusions, but we think it might prove useful before coming to an opinion on the matter if the following facts were taken into consideration. The Cemetery has been in existence since 1863, and although surrounded by a wall with open wooden railings on top, it has never been found necessary to have a watchman on the spot, or even to put a lock on the gates. During all the period of Chinese rule there has never been reason to complain even of a trespass, much less the slightest injury to any of the monuments or graves. This inviolability of Foreign graveyards is notoriously observed throughout the whole of China, and strictly accords with the well-known superstitions and beliefs of the Chinese people. The latter at certain times and places have shown no disinclination to attack and kill the living foreigner, but it would certainly seem unique in the history of foreign contact with Chinese if spoliation of graves could now be laid to their charge. A not unimportant piece of evidence too which would seem to implicate others than Chinese is the somewhat characteristic handwriting, with its would-be facetiousness, which has been displayed on Dr. Lord's tomb. It may be that seeing pieces of broken iron lying about Chinese might pick them up, though they never would, in the first instance, have dreamt of touching the metal when forming part of a grave. It should be stated, however, that the value of cast-iron in South Formosa at least, where there are no smelting establishments, is almost nil, and even although we know that Chinese rarely, if ever, abstain from seeking to utilise what people of other countries generally account waste, still the temptation, even on this basis, would be at its minimum. I understand that the community in South Formosa are doing all they can to restore order, and where possible repair damages, though surely this is a work in which the Japanese Central Government at least, should participate.

Amoy, 12th June.

HANKOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALARM AND ANXIETY.

The ripple caused by the great Boxer plunge in the North has duly reached here, and set us all rocking, natives and foreigners alike. We had kidnapping troubles of our own before, and this, coming on the top of them, has not improved matters. There is a good deal of alarm and anxiety in consequence. The Viceroy's proclamation against kidnappers and rum-mongers has not had the tranquillising effect on the minds of the people which was expected from it. They seem ready to believe any story no matter how extravagant, and to see a kidnapper in every stray foreigner they come across. "Kill the foreign kidnapper" will soon be a popular cry.

A LITTLE VIOLENCE.

As yet no violence has been attempted, with the exception of the case of three employees of the railway who came in from the third section where they had been attacked in their own house by a mob, armed with carrying poles, at whose hands one of them received a very bad battering. A couple of missionaries, visiting their stations on the Han river, were also set upon, but besides this I have heard of nothing.

BEWILDERED MANDARINS.

The most serious feature of the situation is to be found, however, in the apparently

well-placed belief that, in the event of trouble between foreigners and natives, the officials will—like the crew of the Kutwo in the recent piracy case—observe a benevolent neutrality towards both parties. It is not easy to be a mandarin in these days. The Boxers and all other anti-foreign folk are believed to be under the special protection of the Empress Dowager who has already blessed banners with the bold motto "Exterminate the foreigners." Hence any official who exhibits any measure of zeal against them may soon find that his services are no longer required by the State. On the other hand, should anti-foreign disturbances occur, it is just as likely as not that the unfortunate official will be held responsible for all consequences. What else then can a bewildered mandarin do, but creep into his shell and keep as quiet as possible in the hope that the storm will soon blow over? If the Powers could only see their way to remove that terrible old lady at Peking, or even to declare their intention of removing her, the minds of these men would be at rest, and peace would be preserved in the provinces.

THE VICEROY AND THE GOVERNOR.

We have great faith in our Viceroy, Chang Chih-tun, who is not afraid; but he is in trouble too. The Governor and he are on bad terms and ten days ago the said Governor threatened to have him dismissed. Promptly following that came an urgent summons for the Viceroy to go to Peking. The Governor is the Empress Dowager's man, and ever since he came here he has done nothing but dismiss officials and appoint others of his own way of thinking in their place. Were the Viceroy to leave, the Governor would come into full power, and after that the deluge! However, there is every reason to hope His Excellency will, as usual, find a good excuse for not obeying the Peking summons.

NO PRESENT DANGER AT HANKOW.

There is no special danger here at present, but if Her Majesty could only send guards to all the British settlements on the Yangtze we would feel a good deal more comfortable. Further, it might obviate the necessity of our being dependent, later on, on the good services of some other Power, as appears to be the case at Peking. We deeply sympathise with our friends there, and in the regions beyond. In Central China we have had our experience of what it means to be left to the mercy of the mob. We are all anxiety for Northern news, and trust that the anti-foreign propaganda will be so dealt with this time as to be no more heard of in our little day.

15th June.

HANYANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

"KILL THE MESMERIST!"

An old term, apparently and perhaps a local one, has been in everybody's mouth of late, in connection with the disappearance of children in these parts. Until the "Boxer" news gets generally known, the "Mesmerist" scare will continue to be the all-absorbing theme of conversation. The Westerner may hear the word whispered as he passes along the streets of the "Three Cities," and hear it shouted at him in districts more than a hundred miles up the Han. If he be known to be on a boat, the boatman will have to defend himself against the charge of carrying a "Mesmerist," and along some fairly frequented country roads, the cry still is "Kill the Mesmerist!" More than one traveller has had a narrow escape these last few days. And even in Hanyang preaching has been suspended by a band of rowdies from the Chinese pop-gunboat works raising the same cry.

The Chinese characters for the term seem to be 摩糊子, "One who with a touch or motion of the hand produces stupidity." Years ago I was informed that an exhibition of a mesmerised child was then taking place at New Year's time, on the river bank at Hankow. The exhibition was part of a conjuring entertainment. Such things, my informant said, were illegal, but still practised by roving conjurers.

AN INFLAMMATORY PLACARD

was found in the Hunan settlement south of Hanyang city. It reads thus:

"This is to inform folks of all parts that: 'Foreign Religion-swallowers' are now exceedingly numerous. They possess the foreigner's 'medicine' to stupefy old and young, male and female alike. The highest grade 'medicine' allows them to render people senseless with a wave of the hand, and to immediately seize them and take them to a Foreign Hong, selling them in great numbers for foreign dollars.

"Should princely men anywhere seize a kidnapper (of this sort), let them tell their neighbours. It is not necessary to take the kidnapper to the mandarin for trial, but all should curse and knock him down, soak him with oil, burn him to death, and throw him into the Yangtze, thus averting harm to the populace.

"Fifth moon, tenth day. People of the neighbourhood, respect this!"

It is said that those seized and beaten to death in the streets of the "Three Cities," have been done to death by private spite.

Both Viceroy and Governor have issued proclamations to pacify the populace.

13th June.

HSUCHIEN, NORTH KIANGSU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AN EXODUS.

More than half of our foreign population has, for the time being, left Hsüchien, and in the number are all the foreign children, so we feel somewhat alone. Dr. and Mrs. C. S. Terrill left to-day on account of Dr. Terrill's ill health and need of medical attention. The Rev. B. C. Patterson and his wife, Dr. Patterson, with their two children, left Hsüchien a few weeks ago for the United States. They have been in China nearly nine years, for the greater part of which time they have laboured almost alone in opening up and carrying on the work here at Hsüchien.

OVERSTOCKED WITH SOLDIERS.

For the size of our town, we are just now decidedly overstocked with soldiers. Most of them have come from the South. There are said to be over five thousand, and they are occupying all the temples of the city and suburbs. No one seems to know exactly why they are here or where they are going. Your correspondent has made it a point to ask nearly every one of them with whom he converses as to the point to which they are bound. The usual answer is that they are to remain here. But we know that this cannot be true. The soldiers do not really seem to know where they are going. One of them said the other day that they were going to Tientsin and that Kuang Hsi was to be changed. This sounds more like the truth, and the general impression is that they are to be moved in that direction. The news has come here of the troubles in Chihli province but the Chinese know little about it, and, as yet, manifest no excitement. The Ta Tao Hui (Great Knife Society) is quite strong out west of us. West of Chuchoufu, our prefectural city, they are said to be very numerous indeed. They call themselves there the Hung Ch'uan Hui (Red-listed Society).

A GOOD HARVEST.

We are thankful for a good harvest, which is keeping the people very busy just now and making them happy as well. The country is wonderfully quiet as compared with the two famine years gone by, when robberies and violence were the chief topics of conversation.

COMPLAINT AGAINST AN ELDER.

Some days ago, nine representative men of a district twenty-five li east of the city, where Messrs. Patterson and Little distributed aid to famine sufferers last year, came in to our guest room with a written complaint against the chief elder of that district, which they asked me to send in with my card to the magistrate. The complaint was that, at the time of the distribution last year, this elder, Wu, had demanded of the people receiving aid a percentage of what they received, claiming that he had invited the foreigners to come to the district. Then, after last summer's harvest, he proposed that the villagers present the Protestant Church with a "pien" (a large laudatory tablet), and about forty dollars worth of grain was collected from the people for this purpose. He soon found out that we would not think of accepting a "pien" from such people under such circumstances, but he kept the money and grain he had collected. The people waited, but the "pien" was not presented. A year went by, at last they hear that Mr. Patterson has "returned to his kingdom." They conclude that elder Wu is wholly bad, and determine to accuse him.

CONFLICTING STATEMENTS.

I sent for Wu to come in and answer. If he could, these charges, before I should present the complaint to the magistrate. He came, and he told a story quite different from the one of his accusers. Then some friends of his came in to talk for him. They told still a different story, acknowledging that Wu had taken money for the "pien" (which they still insisted on presenting), but denying that he had oppressed the people at the time of the distribution. I demanded that both sides meet face to face and tell their stories, so that I might find out how much falsehood was on each side. Wu claimed that these enemies of his were accusing him on account of another affair. They all agreed to come on a certain day, and we were expecting a court scene in our guest room. But the night before that day, Wu and the chief man on the prosecution had a fight and tore each other's faces up considerably. Early the next morning Wu took opium. They sent here for medicine to expel the poison, but it was of no avail. He died that day. And this is the end of a bad man and of this story.

14th June.

ICHANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ARRIVAL OF THE PIONEER.

The S.S. Pioneer arrived here on Sunday evening at 9.30. Coming in so late it was not seen to advantage.

Plenty of crackers were fired off by the Hong to celebrate its arrival, and for good luck. On Monday, Captain Plant was very kind in showing visitors about the steamer. A good number availed themselves of the opportunity.

The steamer left this morning at 9 o'clock for Chungking.

The river is rising slowly, but for this time of year is remarkably low, we hope the steamer may experience no difficulties on the way to Chungking, but successfully navigate the rapids.

OPPOSITION EXPECTED.

It is expected the Chinese at certain places will display their opposition to the merchant steamer.

H. M. S. Esk left here for the coast this forenoon at 11. As she steamed away the crews on the Woodcock and Woodlark cheered their comrades.

DRAGON BOAT RACES.

The last three days have been festive with dragon boat races. The 15th of the moon was the last and crowning day. Thousands of people assembled in boats and on the river banks to view the contest. There were two of us foreigners amidst the crowd of Chinese but no insult was offered us.

The weather is much cooler after some days of rain. Still a little more rain is needed for the country.

There are some cases of sickness in the foreign community.

12th June.

ICHOUFU, SHANTUNG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

A LITERARY BOYCOTT.

Your correspondent has been informed by a reliable Chinese friend that a decree has just come down from Peking, saying that in the coming literary examinations essay-writers must refrain from using certain characters. Among those thus proscribed are the characters 英, 俄, 法, 意, 美 and 日, used as the Chinese equivalents of England, Russia, France, Italy, America, and Japan, respectively. No essay with any of these characters in it, will be received. This looks as though the authorities in Peking were taking a new method to display their hatred of the foreigner. One is reminded of the story of an editor in a western State who gave this order to the foreman of his composing room: "Hereafter only two names may in this office be begun with a capital, my own and God's."

HARD TIMES AND CHEAP PROVISIONS

are two conditions which are rarely found together. Nevertheless, the situation about Ichoufu embraces these two, strange as it may seem. Grain is cheap; indeed, the price has not been lower in several years. Yet the people are nearer a state of famine than they were a year ago, when the price was almost exorbitant. Last year many of the poorer class sold everything they had, to procure grain. At the present time, although this commodity is much cheaper they have nothing to exchange for it, and so must do without. The wheat harvest, now going on, does not greatly improve the prospect, for in this immediate section there is less than half a crop. Such as was not winter-killed is making good returns but the greater part of it is poor. Later crops, however, promise to be better.

PREVALENCY OF DISEASE.

Scarcity of food has prepared the people for the ravages of typhus and relapsing fever, now prevalent. These two not infrequently visit this section, but this year, conditions being in their favour, they have attacked more people than is ordinarily the case. Many deaths have occurred.

The Rev. Wm. P. and Mrs. Chalfant, who have lived in Ichoufu since it was opened to the residence of foreigners ten years ago, have just left us for America. They will seek a congenial climate, probably in southern California, where conditions favourable to an invalid may be found. The state of Mrs. Chalfant's health compelled this move. It is needless to say that foreigners and Chinese alike regret their departure.

9th June.

KASHING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RUMOURS.

A farmer once said of his land that it was so poor that he could not even raise a disturbance on it. But poor indeed must be the Chinese soil on which a disturbance, or at least a rumour, cannot be raised. Rumours are rife hereabouts now. One is that a foreign child fell from an upper verandah through the carelessness of a Chinese nurse, and to avenge it her employer nailed her alive to a coffin lid and then buried her. There is no evidence that a foreign child received any fall at all. Another rumour is that a certain woman was killed in treatment by a foreigner, though it is two months since the foreigner had anything to do with her, several Chinese doctors having the case in the meanwhile. This illustrates the condition of the public mind. The native papers seem to put their own complexion on the news from the north, and supposed facts are marvellously magnified in the telling, so that it is now reported that "thousands and tens of thousands" of foreigners have been slain. An intelligent native observer remarked that the imperial proclamation was most unfortunate in laying blame on the native Christians, but that one of the native papers was wiser in that it claimed that, while the Christians were to blame, the Boxers were far more greatly in the wrong. Surprise is also expressed that, in view of the situation, the local officials have issued no proclamations on the subject.

AN ILLUSTRATION.

An "illustration" in one of the Chinese daily papers seems to strike the native mind: We are like a man who has a storehouse in which he has the goods and chattels of a guest. We don't want them there but we have no way of getting rid of them. We can't ask him to take them away. Some bad fellows come and offer to burn up the unwelcome stuff for us, and we let him, but in doing so, behold, he burns up our own goods also!

ITEMS.

An imperial post office is being established in Kashing. Heretofore the Customs service have most kindly handled the mail of the few foreigners in the district. There is good hope that native merchants and others will largely avail themselves of the post office as now established.

The two days of the widespread sand storm had a marked effect on the silk-worm crop, causing a large proportion of silkworms to die, so that the output this year seems hardly up to the average.

The water-wheels, throwing water into the rice fields, were very busy till the rain of Sunday the 10th brought a delightful rest to man and beast.

12th June.

MOKANSHAN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

A STATE VISIT.

Yesterday was a remarkable day in the history of Mokaushan, as this place was visited by no less a personage than the prefect of Hoochow, attended by the magistrate of Wookong, General Lei, and a number of subordinate officials, accompanied by soldiers, runners, etc. Reports had been current for several days that His Honour was coming to visit the foreigners, and last Friday people flocked to the mountain by the score, some coming from twenty li away, but only to go down again disappointed. Yesterday morning, however, about half-past ten, there was a flare of trumpets and a long line of chairs, soldiery, and attendants could be seen wending their way toward the house of Dr. Farnham.

THE HOSPITALITY OF THE HILLS.

Here they were cordially welcomed and entertained by Dr. and Mrs. Farnham and other residents, and all partook freely of the tea and light refreshments offered. From thence they went to the house of Mr. James Osborn, near by, where they were entertained by Mrs. Osborn. Here the visit was much less formal and they were regaled not only with tea and cakes, but also treated to music on the parlour organ and singing, all of which they appeared to enjoy immensely. Meanwhile it had begun to rain and the party, after shaking hands—foreign fashion—with their hosts, departed. It was their intention to visit other residences on the hills, but, I understand, the rain deterred them.

AN OFFICIAL RECOGNITION.

We were not told the object of their coming, but presume it was to give an official recognition to the residence of foreigners upon these mountains. Certainly the visit was most friendly, and it was remarkable that a prefect should make his way 2 000 feet up the mountains to call on a company of foreigners. There is no doubt that the fame thereof will widely spread through all the country round about.

THE WEATHER

for the past three weeks has been delightful, and it would be difficult to conceive of a place more beautiful and enjoyable.

THE MAILS.

Tomorrow, we expect, will be inaugurated the Imperial postal service, tri-weekly at present, for which we are thankful, but should prefer it daily.

13th June.

NEWCHWANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LITTLE CAUSE FOR APPREHENSION.

Unlike Tientsin, we have only one gunboat here, and she is at the Russian settlement about 3 miles further up the river. There appears, however, to be no great cause for apprehension, as the natives are peaceable and have nothing to gain by riots.

A good deal of so-called Boxer "drill" has been going on recently, but the recruits are mere lads, and practically without weapons.

MEASURES FOR REPRESSION.

The Taotai, on the receipt of representations from the foreign Consuls, has instructed his military and civil subordinates to send out men in plain clothes for the purpose of gathering information, preventing drill, and making arrests where necessary.

There was a big fire at a bean mill in Tienchuangtai yesterday, but it appears to have been accidental.

14th June.

NORTH-WEST HUPEH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

INCIVILITY TO FOREIGNERS.

The northern part of Hupeh is very unlike the southern in their general attitude toward foreigners. It is rare to hear of incivilities offered to missionaries or others, resident or travelling about here.

Lately, however, several parties travelling up from Hankow have been attacked at night by robbers. I have heard of three such robberies in the past six months, all between Hankow and Sayang.

A MURDEROUS ATTACK.

A few days ago a murderous attack was made upon Mr. Masoni of the Norwegian Mission. He was returning

to his newly rented house in Yünangfu. The boat anchored at a lovely spot in the mountains not far below Yünang when they were attacked by eighteen armed robbers.

Mr. Masoni and his servant defended themselves as best they could—a pigtail being lost on each side—and several wounds from knives were inflicted. The robbers carried off money, a gold watch, and other things.

SUBSEQUENT STEPS.

Mr. Masoni immediately reported himself at the yamen covered with blood and his clothes all torn. The Hsien at once sent off 40 men to arrest the robbers. A brief note arrived yesterday stating that the ringleader had been caught. There is no reason to believe that the attack indicates any widespread anti-foreign feeling.

ON THE HONAN BORDER.

Fifteen miles from Laohokou, on the Honan border, there are frequent disturbances. They are purely native. Last year two men who happened to be the servants of a Missionary were attacked, robbed and badly cut about. Attempts were made to capture the robbers, but with only partial success and so far no one has been punished. It is because of the inability, or indisposition to follow up and punish such men on the part of the officials that they continue. Is it possible that misrule pays better than good rule?

Laohokou, June.

TIENTSIN.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

WAITING FOR THE BOXERS.

During the last few days we have rather been awaiting history than making it. Tientsin has been organising itself, and is now fully ready to give more than a warm reception to the Boxers, should they attempt a raid. Many of our more eager spirits hope the so-called patriots will come. They say, with a good deal of sense, it would be the most ready method of pricking the bubble on which all the potency of the fellows depends, viz., the idea of their invulnerability. It certainly is most curious how widely this delusion extends. The Chinese of all classes believe it, and the creed has completely taken away any pluck the Imperial soldiery may have possessed. The minor officers and men make no secret of their halfheartedness in attacking an enemy who can catch bullets in their flight and who can, by a conjurer-like pass, deviate a bayonet from its aim. When once the Chinese mind is disabused of this idea of Boxers' immunity from death and wounds, there will be a quick and great reaction; therefore, the sooner it comes the better. The next and greatest desideratum is

RAIN.

Jupiter Pluvius has been promising for weeks, but is dreadfully unpunctual. Yesterday we had an hour or two of fairly heavy rain, accompanied by hail, but what we want is a two or three days' downpour. This would instantly affect the military and the social question beyond all computation. The nine months' drought, with the consequent fears of impending famine, the empty creeks, the dry wells, have been of inestimable value to the Boxers in their propaganda. Scarcity of food is so terrible a foe that political sedition is a welcome diversion to many.

THE BOXERS

make the duty of a conscientious annalist difficult. If one believed even one-twentieth of all that is circulated by sensible Chinese one could fill columns, but every day the facts of the afternoon flatly contradict the certainties of the morning; and

the news of the evening is utterly irreconcilable with both. Nearly all our news comes from rural Chinese sources, and is therefore tainted at its fount. Chinese, at present, are in a frenzy of fear and credulity, utterly incompatible with sane observation or true narrative. I have had to give up the telegraph, simply because it was a sheer impossibility to avoid shocking Shanghai with unintentional lies. The Jesuit and Protestant missions get some sort of information from their people, but for the most part it turns out the product of imaginative fear. Let your readers, therefore, be ready to make a very heavy discount on all so-called news from the North, and especially telegraphic news. The information is sent in perfect good faith and is the result of very careful examination and comparison but it is often flatly contradicted before an hour is over. To-day, General Nieh has gone up the line with 5,000 of his fairly drilled and well-armed men (from Lutai). On Tuesday, at 10 a.m., it was credibly reported he had advanced against the Boxers and killed one thousand. At 1 p.m. he had been defeated, slain, and his head was going round the countryside on the end of a pike. Whereas the facts were, that he got on board the Peking train at or near Yangtsun (some 18 miles from Tientsin), advanced with it about three miles beyond Lofa and then ordered it instantly to return to Tientsin as he saw the Boxers' fires on ahead. Now Mr. C. W. Campbell, of the Consular service, and Mr. A. Currie, the engineer of the line, were on the train; they had powerful field glasses and were confident there were no fires and no sign of any enemy. They wished to go on, but the stout old soldier (!!!) would not hear of it and insisted on going back to his men, professing great anxiety for the foreigners' lives. These gentlemen were in the General's presence an hour after the pike business; yet the latter had credit all over the city, even among many officials.

It is comedy like this that makes one wholly dubious of another battle yesterday, in which Nieh defeated the Boxers and took ten heads. The probable facts are that Nieh's orders are to demonstrate against the Boxers in a passive way, do as much railway protection as possible, but to abstain from attack and not to fight at all except in self-defence. All the history of the past fifteen days points to something like this. The Chinese could crush the sedition in a few days, if they wanted to. They don't want to, as the reactionaries are temporising and still hope there may be virtue in Boxer potency against foreigners. The sooner this is recognised the better. Get rid of the influence of Yü Hsien, Tuan, and men of like kidney in Peking, and the situation will brighten up immediately.

OUR DEFENCES.

The enemy (Boxers) is supposed to be in considerable numbers to the South and West of Tientsin. He may be, but it is ridiculous to think he will make any attempt here under present conditions. Lieutenant Wright, of H.M.S. Orlando, who was at first in charge of the marines and seamen, has done splendid service in organising the defence. He has the hearty co-operation of the American, German, Italian, Russian, and French guards in the place; and, should a pinch come, the Japanese would, of course, join in. There are over 500 men from the fleet here, with two field guns and over a dozen machine guns. Within five hours, pace the Taku forts, an additional force of 3,000 or 4,000 could be up. The non-volunteers have formed a Home Guard, and measures have been taken so that we may be ready even for the most unlikely contingencies. Commander Granville, of the Centurion, is now in charge and communication is actively kept up with the flagship. There are 26 war vessels at Taku; omitting 6 Chinese ships, we may say there are 100,000 tons, 400 guns and

nearly 10,000 men. The British Admiral has landed nearly 350 men, of whom 70 are in Peking.

The presence of this huge armament at Taku to meet only the Boxer fiasco seems absurd. There is a growing suspicion that something greater is behind it all.

A CEREMONY OF PEACE.

Amidst all this petty war and rumour of war, it is pleasant to chronicle a ceremony of peace. Mrs. Scott, the wife of Bishop Scott, laid the memorial stone of All Saints' Church on Monday last, in Tientsin. It was a simple, cheerful and inspiring little function, well and gracefully done.

Friday, 8th June.

VARIOUS.

£50,000 will, it is thought, cover the actual damage done, so far, to the railway plant and buildings.

General Tung Fu-hsiang, one of Jung Lu's coadjutors, mentioned in the precious edict of Wednesday last, is the man who put down the Mohammedans in Kansu last year. He is himself said to be a Mahomedan, and is very strongly suspected of Boxer sympathies—no doubt a case of "similia similibus curantur." He is strongly anti-foreign, moreover.

The said edict but confirms that which before was "siccus," namely, that the Government is still wobbling, and is entirely unwilling to deal with the emergency. Inability has nothing to do with it; 70,000 fairly armed, well-drilled men of all arms, unable to put down two on three thousand chaw-bacons, armed with spears and sickles, and finding all their potency in mystical humbug! The idea is preposterous.

Import trade has ceased and export trade is almost at vanishing point, being confined to stocks already ready for shipment. Passenger traffic outward is very active.

The Rev. H. V. Norman's murder is quite confirmed. He fell into the hands of a man named Li, the head man of a little township hard by. Li recently lost his son in a quarrel between Boxers and Christians, vowed vengeance and took it on his captive. The Anglican Mission in North China has lost three members by martyrdom and three by death during the last six months. Miss Alice Marston, M.D., after a few years of splendid medical work in Peking, in connection with the Mission, on her way home ruptured a blood vessel at sea, during a paroxysm of retching.

YESTERDAY'S (FRIDAY) NEWS

was that Paoingfu and Tungchow were in flames. Of the former there is no confirmation whatever, indeed there cannot be as the wires and line are both cut. The latter will most probably turn out to be that the extensive premises of the A.B.M. have been destroyed, not that the whole city is aflame. We hear also of the U.S. Legation Guard marching out to bring in the missionaries.

It was reported to-day that the various British subjects in outlying parts of Peking have been ordered in, and that the English women are at the Legation.

It is generally believed in Tientsin that General Nieh is to be cashiered and that he has been formally reprovved for excess of zeal in attacking a village where the folks were not Boxers. This is exceedingly probable. He sent a few heads into Tientsin on Thursday, but his soldiers showed their zeal most in looting Mr. Currie's house at Yangtsun—a district they had been sent to protect. They wantonly destroyed things they could not take away.

Saturday, 9th June, Noon.

To-day had its usual crop of rubbishy rumours: (1) that the Boxers were cross-

ing the Red Bridge (Gate)? in large numbers; (2) that Yangtsun Station was gone and that Tientsin Station was to go tonight.

The facts are that the Tientsin Station has been under a British guard all day, and that, except for the abject fear of the railway employees, and the conspicuous absence of all the big men, everything has gone on as usual over there.

The Peking traffic is stopped, but as Sir Claude has asked for more guards a determined attempt is to be made tomorrow (Sunday) morning, at 5 a.m., to send a train through with 70 marines under Major Johnstone (red) and Captain Bates (blue). The Chinese, under pressure, have consented to the attempt. Lieutenant Wright, with a small armed guard and driven by a little crowd of foreign drivers, made a reconnaissance up the line this afternoon. As far as Yangtsun it was intact. He walked some four miles beyond and saw that the sleepers on two of the bridges had been fired and were charred. In one case a rail had been removed. For a distance of 23 miles out of Tientsin there was nothing that a few minutes' work would not put right, as far as a temporary service was concerned. The country and villagers were as quiet as possible: no appearance of an enemy.

Saturday, 11 p.m.

Just after posting my notes yesterday, we had great and important incidents. As the wire is now cut (or rather as the telegraph people say it is cut) we know no particulars whatever of what transpired in the capital on Saturday afternoon; but we know that all the Consuls and Commanders here received a series of increasingly urgent wires from Peking for transmission to the Admirals at Taku. Those of the British and American Ministers were identical in spirit if not in words, and were somewhat as follows:—
(1) Be ready to send a large force promptly.
(2) Make all preparation for instant landing.
(3) Send at once or you will be too late.

These messages all reached Taku between 5 p.m. and 11 p.m. Admiral Seymour had left a signalling party on shore, and when the last stirring message was flashed out, a fine piece of work was witnessed. By 5 a.m. a force of 1,570 odd men of all nationalities, with three days' rations, was at Tangku Station, fully armed, field guns, machine guns, etc., etc., the British Admiral (with his Flag Captain) in command. They were here at 7.30 a.m. and were entrained and off by 9 a.m. They made no secret whatever of their intention of going right into Peking, Boxers or no Boxers, Chinese willing or unwilling, railway open or broken. The damage done to the line will it is feared make the journey an affair of 48 or 60 hours instead of three, but materials and men were taken for the purpose of mending it. As far as is known only a few sleepers on the bridges have been burned; and a rail here and there ruined.

Profound anxiety is felt in Tientsin as to what has occurred in Peking, and still more apprehension as to what may be happening now. Our assumptions are that the troops were threatening to get out of hard and to join the mob; if this be so, the rabble will now know that a large force is en route; this may either precipitate what we half fear, or on the other hand may obviate it. One can never tell how an ignorant and cowardly body may act, as caprice and fear are erratic guides.

A reassuring telegram dated noon on Sunday is our last one through: this says "still unhurt, but unsafe." From this we learn that nothing tragical or serious had occurred up to that time when the guards were 25 miles out of Tientsin (at most three days' march from Peking.) At noon yesterday, six hundred more men arrived from Taku, half of whom were

Germans, the others British and French. It should be stated that half of the large force in the morning was British. These were entrained early in the afternoon. Director Tong of the Railway made some verbal protest, but Capt. Bailey, R.N., took matters into his own hands, and with the friendly co-operation of all the officers of the forces cleared the station; putting naval artificers, &c., in charge of the train. Just as all was ready to start, the Viceroy's formal permission arrived.

Many of our guards have left for Peking, but they have been replaced, and Capt. Bailey is now senior officer here with about 600 men at disposal. We feel no anxiety for ourselves; indeed Tientsin is eager to have the privilege of pricking the Boxer bubble. This will have to be done by one means or other before the native and the official mind can return to its normal quiescence. The rubbish that finds credit about the power of these fellows is beyond all belief—the foreign settlement is to be razed within three days, and every man Jack of us expelled from China by 10,000 Boxers. It would be truly laughable if it ended there; but unhappily two thirds of Chinese officialdom in Peking believe it true, and what is more, hope it is true. They are sitting on the wall accordingly. It is to their influence we owe all the skumble-skamble stuff of the Edicts and the shilly-shally attitude of the soldiers.

I have excellent reason for asserting that General Nieh's apparent poltroonery is solely the result of his deplorable instructions. He told the Viceroy (Yü Lu) here the other day that he was willing to accept all responsibility, and stop the sedition promptly. But the Viceroy himself is under very stringent orders as to his own action. As far as he can he co-operates promptly and earnestly with the Consuls, and he has done everything in his power to allay panic. He has in all cases given permission to entrain, though much time has been lost by each petty man throwing the onus of responsibility on to the man above him.

Petty officialdom is in a terrible state and is in many cases leaving its post. The passenger trade to the South is astonishing, but has not yet extended to the Europeans. Most of our ladies refuse to go.

The Humber, store-ship, is at Peitaiho, and is doubtless having a steadying effect on the 25 American missionaries (from inland stations), and equal number of British subjects. There is no news whatever of Paoingfu or of Tungchow.

Sunday, 8 p.m.

Later. Two hundred Russians and fifty French came in by this morning's tide, and got up here early. The usual "non possumus" was put on their entraining, but the officers at once commandeered an engine, put a Belgian on the footplate and went off. The Chinese employés stood aloof to a man, doubtless under orders, but a stoker was caught and pressed into service.

We hear that the expedition yesterday got as far as Lofa, 31 miles out; so it is now on the edge of the seditious districts.

A wire got here this morning, it is said by a circuitous route, dated Peking, last night, saying they were still unattacked, but very anxious.

The Boxer business has sunk into comparative insignificance. The Chinese say that the centre of its activity is now shifting round to the Eastward, in the Tongshan direction, but like all the Chinese news this is more supposition than fact.

The large foreign contingent in Tongshan threatened to come down to Tientsin, but now that a guard of 40 marines has gone up there, will not do so. A row at the coal-pits will be a big scrimmage, as there are great numbers of Cantonese in

the pits, and these would almost to a certainty go for the natives. No word from Paotingfu, Tungchou, and Peking.

Monday, 4.30 p.m.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

A BRUSH WITH THE ENEMY.

The Admiral wires us to-day that the advanced guard of marines, under Major Johnston of the Centurion, had its first brush with the enemy last night. The guard was covering the work of the engineers, that is of the plate-layers, gangers, etc., who, under Mr. A. Currie, were repairing the line. The Boxers made dispositions as if they intended to cut off this party. There were no casualties at all on the foreign side, but the Admiral reports sixty of the rustics killed and six or seven wounded. The latter he at once forwarded to Tientsin. One died en route and another at the Station when he arrived.

FURTHER DETAILS.

The above is the substance of Admiral Seymour's wire; but from other sources we hear that the Americans were also in the affair. The British marines seem to have driven the Boxers on to the Americans, and then as they were between two fires they went down like birds at a battue. There is no doubt of the courage of the poor deluded fellows: they clearly showed their belief in their own invulnerability and their supreme and awful ignorance of modern weapons. Many of them too were mere boys. This has been a remarkable feature of all Boxer aggregations.

A leader, in a white silk robe with a red sash, is said to have demonstrated a good deal with a white flag in front of Capt. McCalla, U. S. S. Newark, until that gallant sailor gave him his quietus with a revolver shot. This is the story circulating in Tientsin, though I have not traced it to its source, it is probably true.

Curiously enough, we do not know the exactly locality of this small affair, but we think it occurred on the hither side of Langfang, say half-way between Tientsin and Peking.

REASSURING NEWS.

The news from the capital is reassuring, though the situation is still very critical. Foreign Tientsin greatly feared that the news of the dispatch of the 2,300 men would precipitate the dreaded crisis—viz.: the meeting of the troops; but so far it has not done so. We hear that friends took farewell of each other, thinking the crisis was near.

OBSTRUCTIONS TO PROGRESS.

The railway damage must have been more considerable than we believed it further up the line; it has taken the expedition two days to go half-way. We hoped it would reach the Capital in that time. It is very probable that when the Chinese at Fengtai heard of the departure of the troops, they at once began extensive derailing work. Even the Boxers could do this if they had the proper tools.

Much difficulty was found at this end in getting gangers and coolies to work, and to go with the foreign troops. No doubt pressure was put on them to refuse. The native drivers all struck work as regards driving the military trains.

The Admiral wires that, as he finds some difficulty in getting bread and water en route, no more men should be sent up now. The seventeen hundred Russians, with six (?) batteries and two hundred and fifty horse, that arrived on Monday from Port Arthur are not yet ashore. They are expected here to-morrow, and will probably follow on to Peking as the cosmopolite force advances, and act as supports.

IN TIENTSIN

the situation is unchanged. We are still under the command of Capt. Bailey of

H.M.S. Aurora; we have 600 armed men in all, including 100 English and German volunteers.

We are under constant patrol with double pickets at night.

An old Chinese beggar woman was wounded three nights ago, because she did not answer a sentry's challenge in the dark, and on Monday a fruit-seller was shot dead in trying to crawl between pickets over the mud wall.

Prices of bread, meat, etc. have doubled. The tailors, southern artificers, etc., are clearing out safely; ditto amahs, but the most serious annoyance up to date is the flight of our washermen. On dit there are but three in the place. The panic in the native mind is complete. It is quite incredible that sane, sober Chinese could ever have come to the awful state of demoralisation we see on all sides. They are simply wallowing in the last absurdities of belief as to the power of the Boxers.

Trade is at a standstill.

12th June.

WEIHAIWEI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Everything is quiet here. The Chinese Regiment, with the exception of two companies, has returned from camp.

H.M.S. Aurora arrived on the 5th, coalled, and left for Taku on the 6th, taking some twenty marines.

H.M.S. storeship Humber left the same day for Peitaiho with some twenty marines.

H.M. flagship Barfleur left for Taku on the 10th with Rear-Admiral Bruce, who is to take command of the squadron.

H.M.S. Phoenix left on the 12th for Chefoo, where she was urgently demanded, and there are now no men-of-war left here.

Many rumours reach us from Chefoo, but no doubt you get news direct.

The British men-of-war that have left Weihaiwei for Taku are the Algerine, Orlando, Whiting, Centurion, Fame, Eudymion, Alacritty, Humber, Aurora, Barfleur, and Phoenix.

15th June.

NOTES FROM THE SOUTH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE WEEK

commenced with a high temperature and moisture that rendered it almost unbearable. On Monday afternoon, however, after much muttering, a thunderstorm came on, which was accompanied by torrents of rain and, later in the night by a high wind. The next morning broke fine with a cool breeze, a dry air, and a thermometer down to 73° at the Peak. This weather has continued up to yesterday, when the temperature rose somewhat, and in the evening rain clouds gathered which emptied in showers during the night, and these continue to fall at intervals.

NEW OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. H. E. Pollock has been made president of the Land Court in the New Territory, with Mr. H. H. Gompertz as member, and Mr. J. H. Kemp as Registrar.

In consequence of the detachment of Mr. Gompertz from the Bench here, Mr. F. A. Hazeland, Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court, barrister-at-law, has been appointed acting Police Magistrate. Mr. Hazeland, who possesses a most thorough knowledge of Chinese customs and character besides being a good Cantonese linguist, is exceptionally well qualified for his new appointment and should make a model magistrate.

GOVERNOR SIR HENRY BLAKE.

His Excellency the Governor, who left here on the 4th of April, is having a plea-

sant holiday up North and is reported to intend spending the summer months in Japan. Sir Henry has been delivering his opinion, while in Kobe, on the Boxer movement, but after a perusal of the words of wisdom that are reported to have fallen from him, I have come to the conclusion that H.E., like the rest of us, knows nothing about this strange sect or band of fanatics. All that seems clear to me is that these men have persuaded themselves, and their silly admirers, that they are invaluable, and hence they are spoiling for a fight with someone—the "hated fan-kwei" for preference. If a detachment of our gallant marines could get near them with their bayonets they would soon effectually prick this bubble, and dissipate this ignorant illusion.

THE GYMKNHANA.

The second Gymknhana of the season was commenced on Saturday last the 2nd inst., but the rain coming down in torrents put a summary stop to the proceedings after the first event which was won by Mr. G. H. Potts' Tocsin, who took first prize, which was presented by Consul-General Wildman. Mr. Potts also won the 2nd prize of \$20 with Demon King.

The events which had to be postponed will take place this afternoon, weather permitting, which at the moment looks unlikely, frequent showers falling.

WHIT MONDAY

was, as usual, observed partially as a holiday. A good many residents started on water picnics, but must have found them rather moist in the afternoon, for showers came on about 3 p.m. which culminated in a heavy thunderstorm later on, the day finishing up in a regular deluge. The trooping of the colours by the Hongkong Regiment on the new Parade Ground in all the "pomp and panoply of glorious war" had been announced for 6 p.m., but owing to the heavy rain this function was postponed. It duly took place, however, on Thursday evening, and proved a very interesting and imposing spectacle. The weather was magnificent, and spectators thronged the ground long before the hour named. The regiment is composed of men of fine physique and, en masse in their bright scarlet coats, brilliant yellow and blue turbans, yellow sashes, and white leggings, they were a picturesque and gorgeous body. In the absence of the Colonel, Capt. Berger was in chief command and the native officers commanded the companies. The brass and bugle bands were in attendance. H. E. Major-General Gascoigne, accompanied by his staff, arrived on the ground at 6 p.m. and was received with a general salute. After inspecting the column the General congratulated Captain Berger on the appearance of the men saying he was quite satisfied with them. The colours were then carried past the saluting base, headed by the band, the men presenting arms. The companies then marched past in slow and quick step, and after forming into double line approached the saluting point, presented arms, and the General called for three cheers for the Queen in which the spectators joined most enthusiastically.

The regiment then marched off the ground headed by their band to Wardley Street Wharf, where they embarked for Kowloon.

CAPT. PERCY SCOTT, C. B.

Capt. Percy Scott, C. B., and Capt. A. H. Limpus, R. N., have consented to give a lecture at the City Hall on the 13th inst. on the "Mounting of the Naval Guns and their subsequent Use with the Ladysmith Relief Column." One dollar and fifty cents respectively will be charged for admission and the receipts will be devoted to the Indian Famine Fund.

THE NEW POST OFFICE

will be built on the site of the present erection with a portion of the site of the Supreme Court thrown in, but as the new Law Courts will be some four years in course of construction, it is necessary to do something meantime to improve the accommodation in the existing Post office. After much consideration it has been decided to pull down the servants' quarters on the north of the office and these are now in course of demolition. It is intended to erect a sorting room on their site, which will give a good deal more freedom of movement for the staff, and the servants are to be lodged in quarters next the Land office.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

At the usual meeting of the Sanitary Board, held on the 7th inst., the Medical Officer of Health moved a resolution to the effect that the Board recommended the Government to appoint a Committee to inquire into the question of the water supply of Victoria with special reference to the use of sea water for such purposes as the watering of roads, flushing of the sewers, extinction of fires and the flushing of public urinals, which are urgently needed but cannot apparently be provided owing to deficiency of the water supply. Mr. Chan A-fook seconded, and the resolution was carried. I see no reason why sea water should not be used for watering the streets and also for the flushing of urinals on the level as well as for the extinction of fires on the Queen's Road level. But it has been satisfactorily shown that it could not be rendered available for flushing the sewers or for use on the upper levels for any purpose without incurring greater cost than the use of fresh water would involve.

CHINESE SUPERSTITION.

Another case of Chinese superstition illustrative of their insane distrust of the European has been making itself apparent in the colony during the last few days, causing the police a large amount of extra labour and making it very risky for launch parties to cruise about. It being the time of the Dragon Boat Festival, a large number of junks are in the harbour and at the village port of Aberdeen, the owners or occupants of which are spreading a report that the English are on the look-out for old people and young children to bury under the foundations of the proposed railway from Kowloon to Canton to appease the evil spirits for the disturbance of the "fungshui." These junks are armed with cannon and muskets which are kept loaded, and the junk people have had the temerity to fire on the police boat and a launch picnicking party, and rendering themselves liable to a fine of \$200 for firing off muskets and cannon in the waters of the harbour. Placards have been issued warning them against a repetition of the incident. One junk owner has been charged at the Police Court and admitted that he had been warned. His case stands adjourned.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Under this heading I have almost nothing to record this week, movements both inwards and outwards having been so few. On the 5th instant, the new British sloop Rosario arrived here from Sheerness, to take the place of the old Rattler. The Rosario is a twin-screw, steel, sheathed vessel of 980 tons displacement, built in 1898 at Sheerness. She has Belleville tube boilers, engines indicating 1,400 horsepower, and has a speed of 13.2 knots. She carries two 6-in. guns and four 3-pounder quick-firers, and has a complement of 104 officers and men. The British sloop Daphne arrived here the same day from Canton. The gunboat Linnet, which recently returned from the South, is to leave here to-day for Shanghai. The British cruiser

Undaunted is to leave here in about a week for England, having completed her commission on this station. She is now only waiting orders by next mail.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR LIKIN.

If the "Chung Ngoi San Po" is accurately informed, then the likin question ought soon to be settled. But is it? Or will the tax ever be removed? It is said that when Kang Yi was in Canton on his mission to inquire into the revenues of the southern provinces he suggested a shop tax as a substitute for likin, and the leading merchants promised to pay Tls. 4,000,000 as shop tax annually to the Government if the likin were abolished. The sum of \$1,000,000 is reported to have been already collected from the various shops, and the 14th instant has been fixed by the Viceroy and Governor as the date for the opening of the Shop Tax office, and the Provincial Treasurer has been appointed to frame the regulations for the collection of the new tax. Only about half the shops are, however, willing to pay the new tax, so the likin offices are to be retained for the present in order to collect likin from those shops failing to pay shop tax. This looks much too like the addition of a new squeeze on those willing to stand it.

Hongkong, 9th June.

LONDON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

THE "HANDY MAN" RETURNS HOME.

Picture the greatest crowd you have ever seen and multiply it, may be, ten times and you will have some idea of what London looked like last Monday—or at least that portion of it through which the Naval Brigade of H.M.S. Powerful marched; as at last their eagerly expected visit has been paid, and tens of thousands of Londoners have had an opportunity of testifying to their appreciation of the inestimable service rendered by this gallant band of men, who—to quote Mr. Goschen's words—"saved the country from such a disaster as has never befallen British arms."

The ostensible reason for the visit was a review of the Brigade by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, but it was really arranged in order to enable the Metropolis generally to see and welcome the heroes of Ladysmith; and right royally they availed themselves of the privilege.

The men travelled up from Portsmouth, so Victoria Station was the starting point. Marching along Victoria Street and past the Abbey, they soon found themselves on the Parade Ground and almost immediately the Prince put in an appearance, dressed in the uniform of an Admiral of the Fleet. The inspection was but short and, after His Royal Highness and Mr. Goschen had addressed the men, they were entertained at dinner by the Admiralty, a courtesy which doubtless they much appreciated. During the meal the Prince, accompanied by the Princess and the Admiralty Lords, made a tour of the rooms where they were loudly cheered by the heroic band.

After their repast the men received a general "brush up" by an army of scarlet-coated bootblacks who had volunteered their services for the occasion, and then the march was resumed, by way of Trafalgar Square, Northumberland Avenue and the Embankment to the Royal Exchange. Here the City had its chance of welcome and, judging from the enthusiasm displayed, the general idea seemed to be the one expressed by the New York Insurance Company who announced in front of their offices that "The Handy Man and the 4.7 lick Creation"—let us hope they always will! On arrival

at the Exchange tea was indulged in, not of the "afternoon" order with thin bread and butter, but a good old-fashioned sit-down tea with good things of all kinds, sorts, and descriptions by way of accompaniment and beer for those who preferred it, likewise tobacco. This last was presented to each man on leaving—two ounces in a pretty silver case. The officers were not forgotten; Captain Lambton was presented with a gold cigarette case and his subordinates with silver ones. There were more speeches and then came the order "Fall in" and the Brigade marched to London Bridge where they entrained and were carried back to Portsmouth again. I wonder which will live longer in their memory, the hardships of Ladysmith or the welcome which has greeted their return home!

A WOMAN'S EXHIBITION.

The much talked of "Woman's Exhibition" was opened at Earl's Court last Saturday and, given fine weather and a few alterations, should prove quite as successful as any of its predecessors. The "Women of all Nations," for whose display twenty-four stages have been erected in the Empress Theatre, are a decided success. In some cases—notably Scotland and Ireland—the "types" shown are really beautiful; in others, full justice has not been done. Spanish girls, I always heard, were exceptionally pretty, but the samples on view are, to my mind, not even moderately good-looking. However, considering the difficulties to be overcome, I think Mr. Kiralfy is to be congratulated on his latest departure as it will draw many to the show who would otherwise stay away. For every country a ballot box has been provided and each visitor, on entrance, has a card given him which he or she is asked to place in the box of the nation he considers is best represented. I amused myself for some time in watching the voters and to me it appeared that Canada and Ireland had the strongest support. At the close of the Exhibition a prize of £100 will be given to the country which has received the largest number of votes.

Another interesting side-show is to be found on the ground last year occupied by the Kaffir Kraal. Here we now have a Dinka village. The Dinkas come from the Darfur country, a section of the Soudan not far from Khartoum. The original idea was that the present settlement should be entirely composed of women, but as that proved impracticable there are eight men in the community, which likewise includes fifty women and seven children. At stated hours during the day they give performances, which are more curious than beautiful. A lady of quite Amazonian proportions acts as conductor and the party go through a series of evolutions to the accompaniment of an Arabic chant and much clapping of hands. The men perform some really interesting sword exercises, also a little play in which a would-be thief is caught red-handed and receives summary justice, administered with a knife, after which he is carried away for burial and the company generally indulge in a war dance, expressive (I imagine) of delight. The women wear silver rings through one nostril and are simply covered with self-inflicted scars, proofs of their powers of self-endurance, of which they seem to be justly proud.

With the exception of the Great Wheel and the Water Chutes the entire Exhibition is regulated by women. They are in charge at the turnstiles and the various sideshows, and waitresses have superseded waiters at all the dining and tea rooms, with the exception of the Welcome Club where it is quite refreshing to see a white tie and swallow-tail coat. One great mistake, to my mind, is that military bands are to be heard no more; they have been replaced by very feeble

ladies' bands, the performers being dressed in uniforms meant to look regime tal. The attempt at deception seems to challenge comparison, with the usual results. Unless the Exhibitions Company change this, and speedily, I think they will soon find the gardens empty, as already there is grumbling in the air which will grow louder as the evenings become warmer.

TWO PICTURE GALLERIES.

A month would not nearly suffice in which to see all the pictures on view at the present time. The Academy opened last Monday and is so unusually good as to deserve a special notice. The "New" was a few days ahead of its elder sister, and in it some interesting works are to be seen, though nothing particularly striking. Sargent's portrait of General Ian Hamilton may be considered as the most worth studying just now, when everything which in any way touches on the war is sought out and made much of. It is a fine work and worthy of the artist from whose brush it comes. The General is in khaki uniform over which he wears a fawn military overcoat. The face is full of power and determination, and the expression good. Mr. Sargent only shows one other portrait, that of the Hon. Victoria Stanley—an effective picture of a child in a white frock and bright red coat. The veteran Watts has two portraits, both of which are full of force, and a lovely landscape, Loch Ness, painted in Turner's best style. There is a lovely landscape by Peppercorn and three by Alfred East—all full of atmosphere. Herbert Draper's picture might be called by another name with advantage. He has dubbed it "A Water Baby," and unluckily the baby is the only thing I can't like in it. The double shell of the oyster is open and inside is a little being which irresistibly reminds one of the little soap babies one can purchase for twopence each. A mother is watching over this odd little mortal and in the immediate foreground seaweeds of sorts are to be seen. A bit of sea and a distance of sky are lovely, and so is the painting of the inside of the shell. Mr. Draper seems to have caught the luminous effect of the pearl exactly—but the baby! No! I am only afraid some enterprising firm of soap manufacturers will see their chance to a grand advertisement.

THE GRAFTON GALLERIES

have given over their summer months to an exhibition of the works of George Romney; or in other words to showing us the divine Emma in nearly every possible pose—as, take out the Lady Hamiltons, and there would be but a poor show left. However, Emma was decidedly captivating and we are not sorry to have a chance of studying her various moods. We are introduced to her, Reading, as a Bacchante, as Circe, as Nature, as Cas-andra, as Lady Macbeth, numberless times under her own name and once (the best, to my mind, of all his works) as "Comedy," in the well-known picture of "Shakespeare, nursed by Tragedy and Comedy." There is an interesting study of the artist, painted by himself, also a portrait of the same fair model by another artist, Madame Vigée Lebrun. Both have caught much the same expression, but Madame Lebrun has made the hair far darker and has left out the lovely chestnut tint which is one of the great charms of Romney's Emma. There are several male portraits, but none of much note. It will always be as a painter of the fair sex that George Romney will live in history.

"QUO VADIS."

The first of the numerous dramatic versions of Sienkiewicz's story, "Quo Vadis," to be produced in England, is that from the pen of Mr. Stanislaus Strange. I suppose the only reason why Mr. Wilson Barrett was not beforehand was that he could not obtain the use of a theatre for

the production, as war, fast and furious, has raged between the contending parties. I am only surprised that Saturday's première was allowed to go through unmolested. I don't know what improvements may be in store in future versions, but undoubtedly the present is a very poor production. To me it is nearly allied to burlesque.

Certainly G. M. Anson, as hero, might (had the character been required) have figured in that play where Arthur Roberts was Marc Anthony and Ada Reeve Cleopatra—and very much at home he would have been. Both actors and actresses appeared to be under the impression that they were assisting at a 20th century play, but that their guesses were not quite up to date. The scenery, however, is superb; nothing better than the burning of Rome has been seen on any stage—at any rate within my memory.

J. K.

11th May.

THE UNITED STATES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DISTRUST OF GERMANY.

Germany is the country now uppermost in the minds of those who take interest in our foreign relations. To Secretary of War Root is due the beginning of this attention. In a recent speech in New York he made the rather startling prediction that America would soon be obliged to fight to maintain the Monroe doctrine, the doctrine which, put forth seventy-five years ago, declares that no European nation shall extend its territory on the American continent. Though Secretary Root named no nation as the one whose hostility is prospective, yet with common accord the American public thought at once of Germany and the increasing influence of German colonists in Brazil.

GERMANY IN SOUTH AMERICA.

A few days later in the Senate, Senator Lodge created somewhat of a sensation by the pointed remarks which he made in the course of a speech, urging the speedy completion of vessels already authorised by Congress. He scarcely veiled his allusions to the ambition of Germany to secure a foothold on this continent and his remarks were evidently intended as much for German consumption as for effect in the Senate. Washington correspondents say that leading members of the Senate foreign relations committee are of the opinion that Germany is seeking to establish a colonial dependency in southern Brazil, where 300,000 Germans have already settled and where, although the settlers have as a rule taken the oath of allegiance to the Brazilian republic, the German flag was raised a little over a year ago to be taken down only upon the demand of the Brazilian government.

AND IN THE WEST INDIES.

Germany's hand, it is believed, has also been shown in the blocking of the negotiations for the purchase by America of the Danish West Indies.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Senator Lodge's exact words were these:

"The Monroe doctrine is the greatest protection of the United States. To that doctrine we all, without distinction of party, adhere. I am by no means convinced that some European Power, perhaps one of those whose navy is just now receiving such a rapid increase, may not want to test that doctrine, and that we may find ourselves called upon to protect Brazil or some other South American State from invasion, and to see to it that no new European State is established in the continent to the south. I am not conjuring

up imaginary dangers. I think that they exist, and are very real. I trust they will never actually result in war, but I am sure, the way to prevent any test of the Monroe doctrine, to prevent peaceably the seizure of any part of the South American continent, or of the West Indian islands, by any European Power, is to have an American navy which no Power in the world can afford to disregard."

Senator Lodge is from Massachusetts, one of the leaders of the younger senators, a man known as well for his literary work as for his service in the Senate. Careful observers, however, count him as somewhat radical, somewhat disposed to the "jingo" policy, a word which has come to mean metaphorically waving the flag in and out of season for purposes of popular support.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION: THE POPULISTS.

The march of things political has kept steadily on toward the end which was forecasted months ago. The Populists, the third party in American politics, a party which cast in 1896 about 2,000,000 votes for Bryan, was split this year into two factions, one favouring fusion with the Democrats as in 1896; the other an independent ticket which should stand for populist principles and those alone. Both factions have held their national nominating conventions and the larger of the two nominated Bryan for president and Charles A. Towne of Minnesota for vice-president, with the understanding that if the Democrats later should nominate another man for vice-president, Towne should withdraw in his favour. The other faction of Populists, numbering as their followers a quarter of those who voted to support populist principles in 1896, nominated Wharton Barker of Pennsylvania for the presidency. Their members are so few that they are not to be considered seriously in the campaign except as withdrawing so many votes from the eventual Democratic ticket.

MR. BRYAN.

It is said now that Bryan wants a more conservative platform than he had in 1896; that he would relegate to the background the free coinage of silver at 16 to one; that he would omit denunciation of the Supreme Court and some other revolutionary ideas. He hopes by a milder policy to regain the support of the so-called gold Democrats of the last campaign, and to add the small number of Republicans who call themselves anti-imperialists.

MR. MCKINLEY.

A story which has just been given circulation, though not yet vouched for, is that the state of McKinley's health will make it necessary for Republicans to consider more carefully than usual the candidate for vice-president. While there is no occasion for present alarm, it is said that McKinley is suffering from "tobacco heart" caused by excessive smoking, and that four years more of service would not be a certainty.

THE MONTANA SENATORSHIP.

The country has just been treated to an exhibition of politics of the most "practical" sort which has centred in the United States Senate. The last legislature of the state of Montana, after a long and bitter fight in which accusations of bribery were bandied back and forth, finally chose as Senator W. A. Clark, one of the chief men of the State and one of the two men, both in the Democratic party, who have made unscrupulous political battle in that State. The other leader is Marcus Daly, one of Montana's mining kings. It was freely charged that Clark spent more than a quarter of a million dollars to ensure his election.

AN UNSCRUPULOUS TRICK.

When he presented himself to the Senate for admission an investigation was voted, a committee appointed and hearings held. The report of the committee, rendered some two weeks ago, was that many evidences of bribery were presented, that money was illicitly used by either Clark or his recognised agents, and recommendation was made that his seat be declared vacant. Last week, on the day on which the Senate was to take up this report with every prospect of adopting it, Clark rose in his seat and in a voice, frequently broken by feeling, announced his resignation. The Senate, out of pity for him, put over any action and would have doubtless allowed his resignation to stand as the easiest way of escape from the matter, had it not been for subsequent events.

HOW IT WAS WORKED.

Hardly two hours had elapsed after the announced resignation of Clark when there came over the telegraph wire from Montana the statement that Lieutenant-Governor Spriggs, of Montana, had, in the absence of Governor Smith, appointed Clark United States Senator to fill the vacancy in the Senate. It developed immediately that the Clark managers in Montana had by a shrewd trick induced Governor Smith to leave the State on a pretence of wishing him to inspect some mining property in California, and had arranged that, immediately after Clark's resignation should be announced, the appointment by the Lieutenant-Governor should be made. That the Lieutenant-Governor, in the absence from the state of the Governor, has all the rights and power of the higher office under the laws of Montana is plain.

ITS SUCCESS UNCERTAIN.

But Clark's seat in the Senate is not yet so easily to be attained. Governor Smith, upon hearing the news, hurried back to Montana and appointed at once Martin Maginnis Senator, to fill Montana's vacancy, this appointment being on the theory that the appointing power may withdraw an appointment certainly before it has actually taken effect. In this confused condition the affair now temporarily rests.

THE EXPORT TRADE.

The most striking feature of the industrial condition in the United States is the steady advance in the export of manufacturers' products. In 1899 the belief was generally entertained that while the outward movement was likely to be maintained it could not be improved upon in 1900. But there has been no falling-off in bulk or value thus far. On the contrary, for the month of March alone the exports of manufactures amounted to \$44,767,139, which is far greater than the total for any preceding month, that of March, 1899, being \$36,169,231; March, 1898, \$28,214,540; March, 1897, \$25,874,469, and for March, 1896, \$19,125,725, the exports of manufactures in March, 1900, being thus more than double those of March, 1896, only four years earlier. For the nine months ended with March 31, 1900, the exports of manufactures were \$313,278,668, against \$163,187,935 for the nine months ended March 31, 1896, the total for the entire period having thus nearly doubled in that time. For the full fiscal year it now seems probable that the total exports of manufactures will considerably exceed \$400,000,000, while the total for the fiscal year 1899 was \$338,675,558; for 1897 \$277,285,391, and for 1895 but \$183,525,743.

A CLEAR SKY.

The rise of prices in the home market, which was rationally expected to operate as a check upon foreign purchases, has not apparently had any limiting effect upon

trade. The exports of iron and steel products alone for the current fiscal year will probably foot up a total value of \$100,000,000. Except the transient disturbances growing out of labour troubles there does not appear to be at present a cloud in the industrial sky.

Boston, Mass., 22nd May.

Meetings

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the Council held in the Board Room on Thursday, the 7th of June, 1900, there were present:—Messrs. E. A. Hewett (Chairman), C. M. Ede, S. A. Hardoon, D. Landale, A. McLeod, J. Prentice, E. Quackenbush, M. Rohde, E. B. Skottowe, the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary.

The usual formal business is transacted.

Land Assessment of 1900.—Letter from the Secretary of the Assessment Committee is read, and ordered for publication, in which the Committee's proposed procedure for preparing assessments and schedules in the new districts is outlined.

Shanghai, 6th June, 1900.

SIR,—I am instructed by the Assessment Committee to inform you that at a meeting held on the 1st inst. it was decided that inasmuch as the old Settlements of Shanghai have now been sub-divided into "Districts" and as it will be some considerable time before the final labours of the Committee will be concluded, they will with the consent of the Council issue their Reports and Schedules in the following order, viz:—

1st.—The Report, Schedule and Plan of the Western portion of Hongkew, including the new lots now embraced in the "Northern District of Shanghai." (This will be ready as soon as notices are issued and protests considered).

2nd.—The Report, Schedule and Plan of the Eastern portion of "Hongkew," including the recently acquired area from Yangtse-poo to the "Point" etc. and now known as the Eastern District of Shanghai.

3rd.—The Report, Schedule and Plan of the Settlement extension, westward of the Defence Creek, and now designated the Western District of Shanghai.

As however this latter District is the largest and will occupy the greatest amount of time, it is decided to assess it in sections and delay the printing of the Schedule until the whole is completed.

Trusting that this mode of procedure will be agreeable to the Council,

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. H. GODFREY,

Secretary to the Assessment Committee.

J. O. P. BLAND, Esq.,

Secretary, Shanghai Municipal Council.

Volunteers.—Adjutant.—Rank as Captain is conferred on Lieutenant Wedemeyer, in accordance with the recommendation contained in a letter from the Major Commanding.

The Meeting then adjourns.

The following are forwarded for publication with the foregoing minutes:—

ENGINEER'S REPORT FOR MAY.

Municipal Buildings and Properties.

Public School.—The three new class rooms have been completed and are now in use.

Isolation Hospital, Scott Road.—Rapid progress has been made with the buildings—the one-storied portion has been roofed in and the 2nd storey of the principal building is being carried up.

Fire Department Workshops, Scott Road.—The Contractor has put in the foundations; the walls have been built 6 feet above ground.

Nursing Institute.—(For the Nursing Institute Committee). The walls of this building are now ready to receive the main roof trusses.

Wayside Police Station.—This building is nearing completion.

Streets.

Road Extensions and Widening.—Negotiations have taken place in connection with the following:—

Gordon, Muirhead, Soochow, Yates, Point, No. 29 and "B" Road Extensions. New Road North of Rifle Range Road, and Foochow, Fokien and Boone Road Widening.

Cement concrete sewers are being laid in Road Extension, "A" and "B" Sinza.

The North Soochow Road between North Fokien Road and Cadastral Lot 17 has been raised, bricked and sanded.

Drainage.—Sinza District.—In addition to the work being carried out in the Road Extensions mentioned above, a 4' 0" brick sewer is being laid in Sinza Road, East of Park Road, and a 1' 6" x 1' 0" concrete sewer is being laid West of Park Road. A 2' 3" x 1' 6" concrete sewer is being laid between Sinza Road and Soochow Creek.

Cleaning and Scavenging.—6,479 cartloads of Garbage have been collected during the month.

Garbage Disposal.—Woolen Huts are being erected for the watchmen at the two Garbage Stations on the Whangpoo River and Soochow Creek.

Latrines.—A concrete latrine, in an alleyway West of North Szechuen Road Extension, and two concrete latrines in Mohawk Road have been erected.

Quarry.—2,132 Tons of Road Material have been received from the Quarry during the month.

Concrete Ware.—2,658 pieces of concrete ware have been made at the Hongkew Depot during the month.

Labour.—The average daily number of labourers employed during the month, exclusive of Contract work, has been 2,059.

Telegraphs, Telephones, Gas, Water, &c.

Telephones.—The China and Japan Telephone Co., have now removed all poles excepting those in Sinza Road and Sicawei Road.

The Mutual Telephone Co., have erected poles in the following roads during the month:—

Honan, Hankow, Szechuen, Thibet, Pekin, Tiendong Roads, North Honan Road from Soochow Creek to Tiendong Road, Broadway, Yangtse-poo Road as far as Jan-ten Road, Bubbling Well and Jessfield Roads.

Wires are being stretched in the following roads:—Hankow, Honan, Thibet, North Honan, Tiendong and Bubbling Well Roads and Broadway.

Water Supply.—During the quarter ending March 31st, 49 Chinese houses were burnt down and 805,885 gallons of water were used during that period for extinguishing purposes. This works out at 16,447 gallons per house or say Tls. 3.29 for cost of water for each house burnt down.

New Buildings.

Plans have been approved by the Council for the drainage etc., of 133 new houses, etc., made up as follows:—

Central District	11
Northern District	22
Eastern District	98
Western District	7

Creeks and River.

The North Chekiang Road Bridge, 2 bridges on Jessfield Road and 1 on Sicawei Road have been extensively repaired.

The following bridges are being reconstructed:—

Sing Kei Pang Road Bridge, Hanbury Road Bridge, Chefoo Road Bridge over Defence Creek, and Sinza Road Bridge over Skew Bridge Creek.

The Southern approach to the Szechuen Road Bridge is being improved.

Two 4' 0" culverts are being constructed, one in the Wah Hai Mew Pang across Seward Road, and the other in the Nansihkapang across Muirhead Road.

The fore-shore, South of the Soochow Creek, between the Szechuen and Honan Roads, is being laid out, and a stone embankment formed.

CHARLES MAYNE,
Engineer and Surveyor.

WEEKLY POLICE REPORT.

Return of apprehensions, etc., made by the Police during the week ending 2nd June, 1900.

Offences.	No. of Apprehensions.
Arson	1
Breach of Municipal Regulations	57
Burglary	2
Cutting and Wounding	2
Furious Riding and/or Driving	2
Gambling	2
Ill-treating Women and/or Children	1
Kidnapping	3
Larceny from Dwellings, etc	55
Miscellaneous Cases	176
Ricsha Licenses suspended	114
" confiscated	267
Wheelbarrow Licenses suspended	9
Beggars, Hawkers and Ragpickers	343
Total number of persons coming under the notice of Police	1,034
Chinese dead bodies found in streets	5
Stray dogs captured	19

PIERRE B. PATTISON,
Captain-Superintendent of Police.

SHERIDAN CONSOLIDATED MINING AND MILLING CO., LD.

SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING.

A meeting of the shareholders in the Sheridan Consolidated Mining and Milling Co. was held on Wednesday (13th) evening in the Chamber of Commerce Room, Peking Road. Mr. G. J. Morrison was in the chair, and there were also present Messrs. A. McLeod, H. J. Such, J. C. Hanson (legal adviser), J. Cooper, James Buchanan, D. Glass, J. D. Thorburn (Secretary), and others. The necessary quorum was not present, and it was at once known that the meeting must be adjourned. Before this was done, however,

The Chairman made an explanatory speech. Although they could pass no resolutions, he said, there was no reason why he should not tell them what had been done. Most of them knew the ancient history of the mine. In the days when silver was very valuable they got a great deal of good ore out of it. At that time only the best ore was picked out and sent to the smelters, and the second class ore was left on the dump. At that time they made money. Then it was thought proper to work the lower-grade ore, and no doubt everyone interested in mining knew that the best mines were those on which a large quantity of low-grade ore was worked. With the view of dealing with such large quantities Mr. Waters suggested the construction of some very expensive works. The shareholders were in favour of these works being carried out, and everything promised success. Unfortunately the drop in silver occurred, and the mine, from being a paying concern, ceased for a time to be remunerative. Still, they had great hopes that by an adjustment of wages things would very soon right themselves. He (the speaker) went over to the mine in 1891 and again in 1892, and when he left it in the latter year they had wiped out their debit balance at the bank, and were making a very considerable amount of money. He therefore came back in great hopes that things had taken a turn, and there was no doubt in his mind that if silver had kept up for six or eight months they would have again got on their feet, and again possessed a good property. In order to put things on a footing at that time the Directors were obliged to find a certain amount of money. They became responsible for a loan of Tls. 35,000, which eventually they had to take up themselves. They likewise subscribed for Tls. 30,000 of debentures. In that way he (the speaker) became interested as a debenture holder. Therefore he thought it was right that they should know that in the event of the debentures being paid off he would receive

back a considerable sum of money, in repayment of those loans. Of course, he lost money, like the rest of them, in shares. That could not be helped, as far as he was concerned. It was right they should know that the repayment of debentures would repay him a certain amount of money sunk in the mine. He had tried to sink any personal feelings in the matter, and to do his very best for the mine, and he did not think even now that the possession of those debentures moved him in the very slightest degree in considering the proposal which had been put before them. Of course, they were at liberty to hold their own opinions on this matter. When the mine got into difficulties it was leased to the Smuggler Union Company, which appeared to be the only way to hold it together. They tried to get enough money to raise it out of its difficulties and failed. Since then it had been worked by the Smuggler Union Company, and the result had been most unsatisfactory. The returns had been very much less than they expected, and it was clear that the arrangement could not go on very much longer. At the time of that leasing the company got the right to buy the mine for U.S. \$400,000. They had now made an offer to pay \$126,000, and to assume the debt which they owed to the Smuggler Union Company. This offer to purchase, although coming through the Smuggler Union, was really made on behalf of the New England Exploration Company, who had recently bought the Smuggler Union property. This company had bought up about 9,000 shares in the Sheridan Company, which were registered—there was no secret about it—in the name of Mr. D. Glass. It had now become a very serious matter for the Directors to know what to do in the way of advising the Company. He (the speaker) knew the mine very well—it was exceedingly valuable. But he was confident that it could only be worked to advantage by people who had considerable resources. Unless they were in a position to put down a considerable sum of money he was sure that it was quite impossible for them to work the mine. On that point he had no hesitation in giving his opinion. Then came the point whether, if they refused that offer, they were likely to get a better one. On that point he felt very much more hesitation in advising them, inasmuch as he could only give his personal opinion, not founded on knowledge of facts. Personally, much as he regretted it, he was very much afraid that they would never get a better offer for the mine, and if they rejected the present they would sacrifice the interests of the debenture holders without advancing the interests of the shareholders. The gentleman who was moving on the other side was Mr. Mansfield. He had received information from people who knew Colorado very well, that, in the first place, the mine was very valuable, to which they all agreed. In the second place Mr. Mansfield had been told that there would be no difficulty in getting a better offer. They would hear Mr. Mansfield's letter read in a few minutes, and he would leave them to judge. A statement of the liabilities of the company had been made up, as nearly as possible, against the amount which they were to receive. The Smuggler Union, in making up the liability, included a sum of Tls. 8,000 due to him (the speaker). That amount he had always kept in the accounts, but he had long made up his mind that if the shareholders were not going to get something decent out of the mine he would withdraw a great deal of it. He reduced that amount, therefore, to Tls. 1,500 which left Tls. 6,500 more than the New England Exploration Co. expected they would have. That company told them moreover that, in the event of there being a certain amount to divide among the shareholders, they would not claim upon their 9,000 shares. Therefore, such amount would be divisible among 10,000

instead of 19,000. There would, apparently, be a balance of Tls. 16,000, out of which the expenses of liquidation would have to be paid. He had received letters from some of the larger debenture holders, saying that they were willing to make some concession. He regretted to say that those letters were not in such definite form as he would like, but he would, of course, go in with them, besides what he had done. He thought that there would be about Tls. 7,000 conceded by debenture holders, so that there would be about Tls. 23,000, out of which the liquidation expenses have to be paid. They would see that that could be expected to leave about Tls. 2 per share. He was quite sure they would believe him when he said that he felt very keenly having to stand there, and say that he had been connected for so many years with a company that at some time promised so well, and the shares of which could now only bring in Tls. 2. He was quite sure that he would willingly sacrifice all he had in it to have the chance of not making this statement. Facts were too strong for him. It came to this:—if they accepted the offer made them, he did not think they could expect more than Tls. 2 per share; if they rejected it his personal fear was that they would get even less, and the debenture holders would suffer. If the offer was accepted the debenture holders would, apparently, be paid. Mr. Morrison went on to speak in high terms of Mr. Porter, the only trustee of the company's property in America, and read a letter in which he asked to be relieved from his duties in this respect. Continuing, he said he wished to draw attention to the fact that, at the time the New England Company took over from the Smuggler Union Company, they put gold \$200,000 into the treasury, and they had expended another gold \$100,000. That company hoped to make money, and he was inclined to think they would, but only by the expenditure of such capital as to the Sheridan Company would be absolutely impossible. Mr. Morrison then touched on a letter written by Mr. Mansfield to Mr. J. Buchanan on the company's affairs, which the latter gentleman was willing to have read. In it they would find that Mr. Mansfield offered to subscribe a sum of money towards an examination of the mine. In this connection he thought he was justified in making one remark. If he had thought that an examination was going to do them any good he would not have hesitated to pay the expenses himself. He might mention that when he was last in America—although he had never had a single share in any American mines at all, but simply stuck to the Sheridan—he did pay, out of his own pocket for the examination of their mine. He thought that was sufficient proof that he would have paid for one again if he had thought it necessary. The result of the examination he spoke of was so unsatisfactory to the shareholders that he felt that he had better keep clear of any examinations of any mines in future.

Mr. J. D. Thorburn, the Secretary, then read Mr. Mansfield's letter in full.

The Chairman said that the meeting would have to be adjourned for a week, and between times they could consider the matter, always remembering that the offer now made could not remain open indefinitely. If they rejected it there was an end of it, and they fell back on Mr. Mansfield's suggestion—with this qualification, that under no circumstances would he allow Mr. Mansfield to pay \$1,000 for an examination. If the Company had not the funds he would pay it himself.

Mr. J. Buchanan then read an enclosure sent him by Mr. Mansfield in support of the contention in his own letter (previously read).

The Chairman said finally that it had been suggested that he should point out that in the event of the offer being refused, it was quite on the cards that before very long the mine might be seized by some of their creditors, and as a result, sold by auction. He did not think their experience of the sale of mines by auction was such as to lead them to expect that the result would be satisfactory.

The meeting was then adjourned.

SHANGHAI S. P. C. A.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of the Shanghai Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held in the Municipal Board Room on Friday afternoon. Mr. J. S. Fearon was voted to the chair, and there were also present Messrs. F. Ascoug, A. W. Borkill, A. Korff, A. P. McEwen, E. Nelson, F. J. Maitland (Hon. Secretary and Treasurer), Rev. and Mrs. H. C. Hodges, Mrs. Muirhead, and Messrs. E. G. Lowder, S. H. Shorrocks, H. Maitland, and M. Jones.

Mr. F. J. Maitland, at the request of the Chairman, made a statement of the year's working. He said—Ladies and Gentlemen—When we last came before you to render an account of a year's work we were somewhat anxious as to the future of this Society, owing to foreigners employed in business not being able to attend the Mixed Court to prosecute or appear as witnesses against offenders. One idea we then had was to ask the Council for a man to look after the interests of the Society. This request I am glad to say the Council complied with, and for a merely nominal remuneration Inspector Batty was allowed to sandwich in what work he could for us with his daily duties for the Council. The result has proved in every way satisfactory for, armed with tact and a thorough knowledge of Police work, his services have been of great value, helped as they have been by his own personal feelings as regards cruelty to dumb animals. The Society's report for the year which you have before you, and what has appeared in our newspapers, leaves but little for me to say. As regards the prosecutions last year they are to be found in the report. One item that stands out is the improvement that has taken place in the ponies now at work on our roads which is patent to anyone who walks along the Bubbling Well Road. I also think the Society may take credit for having stopped the cruelty that has taken place in regard to the torture of deer for medicinal purposes. We have been keeping a close watch on the arrival of deer from Japan and already some have been landed, but they have been taken to a place beyond the limits of the Settlement. In addition to the good done by the cases which have been reported, I may say that as much or even more has been done of which the public have no knowledge. I refer to the warnings given in various districts and threats that should a first offence be repeated the Society will take the matter in hand and prosecute.

As regards work in the future, while in the English settlement ponies are in good condition, many of the starved unfortunates have been passed on to the French side, but with the kind assistance of the Count de Bzaure and the French Municipal Council we hope to do excellent work there during this year. The various markets require more regular visiting and the outlying roads of the settlement must be watched more closely at night, as we know that some of the worst ponies are brought in from the outskirts of the settlement for night work only and are sent back again before daylight. Another item that calls for our attention is the shipment of sheep and goats from this port, which at present, in

most cases, is carried on under the cruellest conditions. To meet this extra work we propose to engage the services of a Sikh who shall be under Inspector Batty and devote the whole of his time to the affairs of the Society. A man with the qualities necessary for the carrying out successfully of such duties, I acknowledge, is hard to get but we have a man in view and believe that the result will prove satisfactory. I will now refer to the accounts. They are very simple but were not published with the report as they had not been audited. Mr. H. G. Gardner, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, has been kind enough to audit them and anyone who wishes to examine them may do so. Last year our subscriptions amounted to \$408 and our balance was, after deducting expenses, \$391.73. During the past year our subscriptions have amounted to \$691.31 and in addition to this amount we have benefited by half fines at the Mixed Court of all amounts over \$10 which amounts to \$280 and therefore our balance this year, although we have had extra expenses, is \$1,087.58 against last year's \$391.73. I trust this will be considered satisfactory.

The Chairman proposed and Mr. A. W. Borkill seconded the passing of the report and accounts.

Mr. E. G. Lowder said that before that was done he thought that those not on the Committee should express their satisfaction at the work of the Society. The statement given by the Secretary showed vitality. He trusted that the hopes which were held out of co-operation with the French Settlement would be fulfilled, and that the Chinese would be taught that if they cannot change their natures they must alter their ways.

The proposition before the meeting was then carried.

The old committee was then re-elected, with the addition of the Chairmen of the two Councils, Messrs. E. A. Hewett and P. Brunat.

The Chairman thought the thanks of the Society should be given to Mr. F. J. Maitland for his admirable work as secretary. He had taken the whole of the burden on his own shoulders.

Mr. F. J. Maitland expressed his thanks for Mr. Fearon's kind remarks. He was strongly against wanton cruelty to dumb animals, and was always ready to assist such a society as this.

The meeting thus ended.

THE SHANGHAI MEAT SUPPLY ASSOCIATION, LD.

ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Shanghai Meat Supply Association, Ltd., adjourned from the previous week, took place at the premises of the Association, Broadway, on Friday. Mr. L. Moore was in the chair, and there were also present Messrs. J. W. Gande, A. R. Leake, F. J. Maitland, S. R. Gale, H. Sutton, A. Prebble, W. M. Harvie, Frank Dallas (manager), W. H. Jackson (Secretary) and others.

The Chairman, after regretting the enforced absence of Captain Arthur, the third director, said that they were sorry they could not produce a better report and accounts for the half-year ending 31st March, 1900. They were in hopes now, however, that they had put the company on a better footing, and that things were improving. They would find an item of \$1,000, for debts outstanding in the accounts, but since that was put down \$300 had been received from one of the debtors, and they were in hopes that shortly the balance would be paid. He referred to the fact of Mr. Cameron, the late manager, leaving the company, and finally, as no questions were

asked, proposed the passing of the report and accounts.

Mr. J. W. Gande seconded, and it was carried.

The Chairman said they would see that Mr. Gande and himself retired from the directorate. They had done their best, and he felt sure that the next six months would show a far better result.

Mr. W. M. Harvie proposed the re-election of those two gentlemen.

Mr. F. J. Maitland seconded this, saying he thought the experience these two gentlemen had gained would stand them in good stead. He referred also to the question of outstanding debts.

The Chairman thanked the proposer and seconder, and went on to speak in terms of greater hope of the appointment of Mr. Frank Dallas as manager.

The motion was carried with applause, and the Chairman went on to express his and Mr. Gande's determination to do their utmost for the Association. If things did not improve it would not be the fault of the Directors. He urged next the appointment of an additional director, which would frequently prevent delay and lighten the labours of the other directors. He proposed Mr. F. J. Maitland.

Mr. Quick seconded with pleasure, but Mr. F. J. Maitland said he was compelled to decline the honour. His time was already fully occupied.

The name of Mr. W. M. Harvie was then mentioned, but he also declined, and the question dropped.

Mr. J. W. Gande proposed, and Mr. F. J. Maitland seconded, the re-election of Mr. A. R. Leake as auditor. This was carried unanimously.

The Chairman then brought forward a suggestion that the selection and buying of cattle for the Association should be done by veterinary surgeons in Shanghai, and the matter was discussed for some time. It fell through finally, however, and the meeting ended.

THE CHINA ASSOCIATION. SHANGHAI BRANCH. ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Shanghai Branch of the China Association was held at the Shanghai Club yesterday afternoon. Mr. F. Anderson, Chairman of Committee, was in the chair, and there were also present Messrs. J. O. P. Bland, Wade Gardner, E. A. Hewett, D. McNeill, G. J. Morrison, and E. B. Skottowe, Committee; and Dr. Sloan, Messrs. H. D. Hutchison, J. L. Scott, A. J. How, A. G. Wood, H. W. G. Hayter, W. E. Leveson, H. A. J. Macray, R. S. Furlonge, A. Wright, A. P. McEwen, J. R. Harding, J. M. Young, W. S. Jackson, J. Buchanan, C. Montague Ede, E. C. Pearce, F. J. Maitland, H. E. R. Hunter, H. J. Clark, M. Adler, R. Macgregor, Bruce Robertson, H. Morris, H. J. Craig, R. S. Freeman, Lewis Moore, A. L. Bremner, S. Hardoon, J. E. Judah, J. Smedley, H. R. Parkes, J. Cooper, Drummond Hay, and Leonard Kerr (Secretary). The notice convening the meeting having been read,

The Chairman said:—The business before the meeting is to pass the Report and Accounts for 1899, and to elect a new Committee. In moving that the Report and Accounts be adopted I am afraid that any interest there might have been in giving an account of our work for the past year has been entirely eclipsed by the events of the past few days. Last year is already ancient history, and looking at it from a political and economical point of view in China it must be regarded as a period of stagnation, if not of retrogression. In the introductory part of our Report we have endeavoured to describe the general situation as regards the Go-

vernment of the Empire, and the events which have taken place since it was written, have confirmed the conclusion at which we arrived, namely that the Peking Government is regarded as hopeless both by the people of the country and by those Foreign Powers which have the welfare of China at heart. But the climax of the Empress Dowager's policy must have come upon us all like a bolt from the blue. We were all quite prepared to acknowledge that the utterly rotten state of the Peking Government was such that important changes must sooner or later come about, but it was felt that either internal rebellion, or foreign pressure, or both, were the influences which would bring about a change. No one imagined that even in its colossal ignorance the Manchu Party would have committed such an act of midsummer madness as to ally itself with the rabble, and challenge the Great Powers of the world. That has been done, a state of war exists at the capital, but fortunately the nation at large has not lost its reason, and whilst the reactionary party of the North are now engaged in actual hostilities with the great Powers of the world, the local Viceroy and provincial administrations are looking on with pity, not unmixed with contempt. The whole situation has been suddenly changed by the action of the very people who have been in the past bitterly opposed to any change, and we are suddenly brought face to face with either what Lord Charles Beresford calls the "Break-up of China" or what Mr. Colquhoun calls "China in Transformation," and in our opinion it depends to a great extent upon the action of England in this crisis, which of the two will happen. England has perhaps been wise in not doing anything to precipitate this crisis. She has had very serious work in hand on the North-west frontier of India, in Egypt, and in South Africa, but the serious nature of the difficulties she has had to face have shown unmistakably the grit and mettle of the old country, and not of the old country alone, but of our colonies who vied with each other in hastening to give a helping hand. Every subject of the Queen feels intense pride in the events of the last two years, and we may be quite sure that they have had a considerable effect both on the friends of the country, and the enemies we may count amongst the nations. No one can say at present whether we are on the eve of another struggle in defence of our rights and the interests of our Empire. I do not say that the present conflict in the North will result in a general conflagration, but I do say that a clear, firm, decided course of action on the part of England will be one of the principal influences in preventing such a catastrophe. It is impossible to settle the questions that have been raised until order has been restored. The danger will really begin when order has been restored, and a new Government has to be decided upon. We hope that the Government will realise that a weak and vacillating policy now will be fatal to the interests of the Empire, that a stitch in time saves nine, that a policy of temporary expediency will not be our watchword, and that we shall not agree to a policy which, to quote a Chinese proverb, may be good for ten years and bad for ten thousand. The more the English Government shows its determination to assert its rights and influence, the less will be the danger of serious trouble. Our policy ought, in our opinion, to be first, if it can be managed, to uphold the integrity of China under a progressive Government, giving it, if necessary, the support of Great Britain, but accepting co-operation with other Powers; no exclusive privileges for ourselves, but also none for any other nation. If that policy proves to be impossible, if special privileges are claimed in special spheres,

we maintain that England must do the same in our sphere, and if partition is forced upon China, we must be prepared to enter upon the protection of our sphere in earnest. The fact that we are prepared with a definite and clear policy, and that we are prepared to carry it out will be a restraining influence of great importance on other Powers. I would ask you for a moment to consider what the partition of China means. It means bringing between three and four hundred millions of a population eventually within the vortex of militarism. It probably means that the great Powers will have to maintain large native armies, with conterminous frontiers, artificially arranged. An increase in one army will be followed by a corresponding increase in the others, each division will be under a different system of government, and the interests involved are certain to clash sooner or later; there is no choice between this state of things, and allowing overwhelming power to pass into the hands of one nation. When you have created Chinese armies, will all the Powers be able to rely upon their loyalty? I think it is very doubtful, but I also think that in the long run English administration need not fear that it will suffer in comparison with that of the others with whom it will be brought into contact, and if the great experiment be tried, I have sufficient confidence in the power of England to govern to believe that they will succeed in China as they have in India and Africa. Another point that must be borne in mind is that if this great partition takes place, it is exceedingly improbable that it will be brought about except after years of convulsion, at any rate in certain portions of the country, and the stupendous nature of the task will probably cause the most aggressive power to pause. On the other hand if the transformation of China is arrived at, and the Powers can agree to co-operate to maintain its integrity, the development of this country under a progressive Government will revolutionise the world. The basis of the Government of China—the family—the theory of its administration—the personal responsibility of officials—is exceeding well suited to the people. If the Powers are sincere it should not be impossible to inaugurate a system of law, reform of taxation, proper payment of officials, and a reform of the system of defence within certain limits. Granted that this was accomplished and free play given to the development of its marvellous resources, the prosperity of the country with an industrious and intelligent population like the Chinese, would advance by leaps and bounds, and the civilised world will be saved from a difficult and perilous experiment. There must be no question, however, about the continuation of the present régime. It is absolutely necessary, now that the opportunity has come, that the present reactionary party should be replaced by a party of progression. If that is done we shall find, to quote Mr. Colquhoun again, that the same people who are disposed to be insolent and aggressive when met with deference and weakness, are friendly and reasonable when dealt with with a firm hand. What the Association has done since these troubles have broken out perhaps it would not be particularly judicious for me to repeat in public. We have had many communications with H.B.M.'s Consul-General, Mr. Pelham Warren, and with the London Committee, who have been communicating direct with the Foreign Office. The Committee are impressed with the very excellent work which has been done since these troubles have arisen by Mr. Warren. We believe that the Government are fully alive to the responsibility of the situation, and all we can continue to do is to urge upon them the policy which I have endeavoured to sketch in these remarks. I cannot conclude without giving expres-

sion to the deep sympathy and anxiety which we all feel for those who have been unfortunately shut up in Peking, and more particularly Sir Claude and Lady Macdonald. Our earnest hope is that at any moment we may hear of their having been relieved. The events of the last few weeks have shown what impossible people Sir Claude has had to deal with, and what difficulties he has been surrounded with in maintaining British interests.

Mr. E. A. Hewett—I beg to second the passing of the report and accounts.

This was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Mr. H. E. R. Hunter proposed the election of the following gentlemen as Committee for the ensuing year:—

Messrs. F. Anderson, D. McNeill,
J. O. P. Bland, G. J. Morrison,
Wade Gardner, J. L. Scott,
E. A. Hewett, E. B. Skelton,
A. Wright.

Mr. M. Adler seconded, and it was carried unanimously.

This ended the meeting.
An interesting letter was received by the secretary after the meeting from the Rev. Dr. Muirhead, which we reproduce in full:—

London Mission, Shanghai,
19th June, 1900.

DEAR SIR,—As a member of the China Association it would have been a great satisfaction to me to be present at this afternoon's meeting, but sickness prevents my attendance. The serious disturbance in North China will doubtless be considered from a commercial, political, and humane point of view as thoroughly anti-foreign in its whole character; but I am deeply impressed with the thought that it is no less anti-Christian in its spirit, as appears from the slaughter of foreign missionaries and native Christians, and the wide-spread destruction of mission property. I should have liked to enforce this special aspect of the case, and note its bearings for the information of friends at home and abroad; but I can only hope that the speeches given at the meeting will be as comprehensive and effective as the present crisis demands.

Faithfully yours,
W. MUIRHEAD.

Amusements.

MR. CROMPTON'S ORGAN RECITAL.

If one may judge by the attendance at the Cathedral on Friday evening last, the popularity of these performances is evidently not on the wane, for a large audience had assembled to listen to the attractive programme that Mr. Crompton had arranged. As usual, he was very fortunate in having such valuable assistance as was rendered by Mrs. Lanphier, Mr. Hagberg, and Mr. Löhlein.

The Recital was opened by Mr. Crompton, who played Mendelssohn's Sonata in D minor ("Our Father which art in Heaven") in his usual brilliant style. We have heard this piece before, but it never fails to please. The next number (Theme with variations, by Beethoven) we do not remember having met with in the Cathedral programmes previously, but played as it was with a judicious selection of stops, it formed not the least attractive item of the programme. Mrs. Lanphier then delighted the audience with her expressive rendering of "Hear ye, Israel." As she was in such excellent voice, the audience were fortunate in having another opportunity of listening to her, which opportunity came when in conjunction with Mr. Hagberg, Faure's duet "O, Come to Him" was delivered,

Mr. Hagberg was also in grand form, and it is therefore needless to say that the duet was in every way a success. Mr. Hagberg's fine voice was also heard in Mendelssohn's "O God, have Mercy" from the Oratorio "St. Paul," which was rendered in the singer's best style. Mr. Löhlein, who has so often assisted at these recitals, again charmed the audience with his playing in the Sonata for Violin and Organ.

The remaining Organ pieces included an Andante by Batiste, an Idyl by Rheinberger, and Wely's well-known and brilliant Offertoire, which last piece was the concluding number of a highly successful programme.

CRICKET.

SHANGHAI CRICKET CLUB V. SHANGHAI RACE CLUB.

Many were dubious about the state of the ground on Saturday, when the S.C.C. played its first match against the Shanghai Race Club. There was some opinion that play would be impossible, but this was far from being the case. However, when the match started it was distinctly on a batsman's wicket, and the S.C.C., who went in first, did extremely well. Keylock and McEuen started the batting, but Keylock was soon out. Potter joined McEuen, but the latter did not remain long, being caught off the bowling of Farbridge. Then W. H. Moule was sent in, and the stand of the innings commenced. Both Potter and he batted freely and well, helped of course by the state of the ground, which took the ball very badly. They scored evenly, and gave—Moule especially—very few chances. The board registered 160 when Potter was bowled by Ross, having made 75. W. H. Moule was at this time about 58, and was joined by Teesdale. Together they added over forty runs and when the innings was declared closed the total was 202 for three wickets. The sun on the wicket had made some change when the Race Club went in and there was distinctly more life on the ball. Potter and McEuen bowled well against them, though Mann was not in his usual form. Against this bowling Cheetham made by far the best stand. He batted doggedly for his 45, and thoroughly deserved the applause which greeted his return to the pavilion. H. S. King did well too, and his partnership with Cheetham seemed to make a draw possible. He was bowled by W. H. Moule, however, when he had made 23. Platt and Gilmore did not stay long, and ten minutes before the appointed time the last wicket fell, the S.C.C. being winners by 84 runs. Score and analysis:—

S.C.C.	
H. E. Keylock, c. Cheetham, b. Dew ...	7
K. J. McEuen, c. Platt, b. Farbridge ...	21
F. W. Potter, b. Ross ...	75
W. H. Moule, not-out ...	74
J. H. Teesdale, not-out ...	15
Byes, 6, l.b. 3, w.b. 1 ...	10

(For 3 wks) 202

A. J. H. Moule, J. Mann, A. M. Reith, A. J. Wicks, W. H. Barham, and C. E. Sparke did not bat.

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB.

W. B. Cheetham, b. McEuen ...	45
J. B. Walsh, c. McEuen, b. Mann ...	0
R. C. Farbridge, b. Potter ...	7
B. P. Sheldon, b. Potter ...	12
W. W. G. Ross, b. Mann ...	8
G. C. Dew, l.b.w., b. Mann ...	0
W. J. Tyack, b. Potter ...	1
H. S. King, b. W. H. Moule ...	23
W. A. C. Platt, b. McEuen ...	9
S. Gilmore, b. W. H. Moule ...	3
R. J. L. Wright, not-out ...	0
Byes, 9, l.b. 1 ...	10
—	118

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

S. C. C.

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
Wright	17	4	43	0
Dew	11	2	47	1
Farbridge	12	0	47	1
Tyack	8	1	23	0
Walsh	2	0	12	0
Ross	4	0	20	1

Tyack bowled a wide.

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB.

Overs.

Mann	16	2	40	3
Potter	15	3	38	3
W. H. Moule.....	53	1	17	2
McEuen	5	1	13	2

S.P.S.A. C. V. S. POLICE R. C.

Teams from the above met on Saturday afternoon on the Police ground. The Police, winning the toss, decided to put the School in first. The brothers A. E. and G. F. Lanning punished the bowling severely, and knocked up over 100 runs in less than an hour. The Police did all they could with the bowling but in vain, until A. E. Lanning was dismissed l.b.w. for a capital play of 69. V. H. Lanning then joined his brother and runs were again freely knocked up till 172 for one wicket was registered, when the School decided to close their innings. The Police went in but failed to do much against G. F. Lanning's bowling, and when 9 wickets had fallen stumps were drawn, the Police having scored 87 runs. The Police should take a lesson from the School in fielding and stationing the men. Many of the fielders were very slow and one or two lazy in following a ball close to the boundary. Also the throw-in was frequently badly covered up, a fault the batsmen took every advantage of. The following are the scores:—

S.P.S.A.C.

A. E. Lanning, l.b.w., b. Chilvers	69
G. F. Lanning, not-out	60
V. H. Lanning, not-out	14
Byes, 26, l.b. 2, w.b. 1	29

172

H. E. Wilson, R. H. Moorehead, J. W. Cameron, H. Ollerdesen, T. P. Moorehead, T. Sayle, A. P. Nazer, and C. M. de Senna did not bat.

POLICE R. C.

M. Champion, b. G. F. Lanning	10
Spottiswoode, b. Cameron	1
C. Champion, c. T. Moorehead, b. H. Wilson	12
Robinson, b. G. F. Lanning	5
Collins, b. G. F. Lanning	3
Lynch, b. G. F. Lanning	13
Mackintosh, c. A. E. Lanning, b. Wilson	0
Chilvers, not-out	17
Head, b. G. F. Lanning	2
Powles, b. G. F. Lanning	4
Hadley, not-out	15
Byes 2, w.b. 3	5

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BOWLING ANALYSIS.

S.P.S.A.C.

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
J. Lynch	14	5	20	0
Head	6	1	23	0
Collins	7	0	32	0
C. Champion	5	2	15	0
Mackintosh	2	0	11	0
Spottiswoode	7	0	26	0
Chilvers	4	0	16	1

POLICE R. C.

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
G. F. Lanning ...	17	1	38	6
Cameron	7	1	17	1
H. Wilson	7	2	13	2
V. H. Lanning ...	3	0	9	0

SHANGHAI YACHT CLUB.

Saturday's race was a good one, for the conditions of the day were of the best. The starters in the Rating and Handicap Class were four in number, and the start saw them over the line in excellent order. They all sailed close-reefed, with small head-sails, and their time to the stake-boat was fast in consequence. A strong flood was still running at this time, and they hugged the Shanghai shore after rounding the stake-boat, tacking short. There was little excitement in the race home, but the final result was:—

	Finishing time.	Handicap.	Elapsed time.
	h. m. s.		h. m. s.
Irvine (Idaho) ...	6 19 10	10	2 39 10
Violet	6 10 30	scratch	2 40 30
Spondrift	6 14 05	1	2 43 05
Coronella	6 20 07	6	2 44 07

THE FLAPPERS.

Only the Gloria and the Leven started for the Flappers' Race, and at the start the former crossed the line too soon, and lost some time in re-crossing. The lead which the Leven thus gained she maintained, and the result was:—

Leven	6h. 41m. 25s.
Gloria	6h. 52m. 40s.

Correspondence.

TROOPS FROM MANILA.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—At this crisis no one can be styled an "alarmist" if he alludes to the gravity of the situation. Li Hung-chang was sent to Canton as the prospective centre of a revolutionary movement whereas the foe has appeared at the opposite pole. The question comes:—How long will it be before the Cantonese rise and the Yangtze Valley be between two conflagrations? There is no question that there is a spirit of unrest among the rural population in this section. The people are ground down by excessive taxation and embittered by the unlawful exactions of ruthless yamen-runners. There are squads of bad men in every quarter ready to plunder and rob, were the fear of the executioner's sword removed.

The fundamental maxim of Chinese law is "The people cannot have two emperors." Now, it is generally known that there is a usurpation of authority at the capital and this loosens the reins of government throughout the provinces.

ALL IN THE SAME BOX.

Outside the maritime ports of China there are about 2,000 missionaries; with the women and children, 5,000 or 4,000. There are probably several hundred merchants, prospectors of railways and mines, foreign officials, etc., in the interior of the country. Many of these are in defenceless positions in case of revolution. The missionary and the merchant, the convert and the shroff, the teacher of religion and the seller of foreign goods are alike conscripted.

If the "Stir at the North" continues, foreign trade will drop down to a minimum. During the Franco-Chinese war the silk weavers of Soochow were thrown out of employment because the merchants from the Western provinces did not come to buy goods. The Chinese hold to their dollars when trouble comes. If general evangelisation is circumscribed, much more does trade suffer.

THE GREAT AMERICAN ARMY, variously estimated at from 70,000 to 100,000, is in the Philippines. It seems a wonder-

ful Providence that, while the English troops are so far away, the American forces are concentrated just off the coast of China. The United States has followed the pacific policy of overawing the Filipino rebels. Let a similar policy be pursued in China. Twenty thousand soldiers—two divisions of three Brigades each—can be withdrawn without endangering our cause in Luzon. They are fully equipped, and if transportation is insufficient, the P. M. S. S., P. & O., and C. P. liners can be brought into requisition for a month and this force landed in North China. What is done, let it be done promptly. If it is known that a similar force has been dispatched from South Africa, the Boxers will soon return to the plough. Wherever there is insurrection the only possible solution is

WESTERN MARTIAL LAW.

Large bodies of troops should be quartered in all the important centres and military posts established at all threatened towns. The troops should have good houses for barracks, and the officers have the selection of the yamens and residences of the wealthy. Thousands of "ponies" could be pressed into service for the use of the foreign army.

This is a plea for the preservation of millions of lives. Revolution in China means the indiscriminate slaughter of men, women, and children, and the wholesale destruction of property. "Rescue the millions" should be the watchword of the West.

I am, etc.,

HAMPDEN C. DU BOSE.

Soochow, 11th June.

THE TIENSIN VOLUNTEER CORPS.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—With reference to the paragraph in your issue of the 4th inst. to the effect that you hear that Major Higgs has been placed in temporary command of the British Volunteers at this port, i.e. the "Tientsin Volunteer Corps," I am desired by the Officer Commanding the above Corps to inform you that this is absolutely incorrect and that no question of superseding the permanent officers has been in contemplation. I shall be obliged by your publishing this letter in its entirety.

I am, etc.,

GUY D. B. BIDWELL,

Lieutenant & Adjutant, T.V.C.

Tientsin, 9th June.

THE CRISIS.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

DEAR SIR,—Discussing the present disturbances in Northern China with the heads of two of the largest guilds here, they volunteered the following:

There is no trouble brewing here, nor do they believe it likely to arise in the near future, but to make it impossible for large numbers of rowdies or so-called patriots (whichever side one may happen to take) having meeting places, the theatres should be all closed at once by the Municipal Council and they further think that a 12 p.m. "cease wandering hour" should be established.

Privately, as evidence of good faith, I enclose the names of the men, who are both of Taotai rank.

I am, etc.,

WARNED.

17th June.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—As it is now admitted on all hands that the situation here is becoming day by day more serious, it seems to me most surprising that volunteers should confine themselves to mere parades in preparation for the defence of the settlements. I have not the slightest doubt that a good number of the volunteers would, if called to action, prove unequal to the task of fighting with anything like the efficiency expected of a European soldier. This remark applies chiefly to the handling of the magazine rifle. Inefficiency in "firing exercise" on the part of a small number of our Volunteers may not only hamper the movements of their competent comrades, but even endanger their lives! Do you not agree with me that a few morning drills and exercises would be highly beneficial (if they are not imperative) to all?

I am, etc.,

PRECAUTION.

18th June.

AN APPEAL FOR RECRUITS.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—As I have the honour at present to be Acting C.O. of the S.V.C., I take the liberty, with the authority of the Council, to make an appeal through your columns to the young and able-bodied men of Shanghai to join the corps at once, and so have a Battalion worthy of Shanghai.

I am not in any way an alarmist, but I feel sure that every one of us who takes any interest in our Settlement must see that we live in critical times, and that every man between the age of 18 and 45 who can bear arms is individually responsible, not only for the welfare of what is to the greater number of us our only home, but is also morally responsible for the safety of the women and children who make Shanghai to-day such a much more homelike place to live in than it was thirty years ago, when the Volunteer force was very much larger, and the number of women and children to be protected very much less.

It is useless for men to say they have no time, as if we have trouble here which can be prevented or anyhow minimised by a Battalion of say 800 men, I have no hesitation in saying that if they do not join the ranks, and trouble should overtake us, they will find that they have then plenty of time to consider the situation, and probably with a regret that will be a financial one.

It is, I think, the duty of every employer of labour to make it imperative at the present time, that his employees should join one of the units of the corps, and so be able at any moment to show a front that would give a wholesome lesson to anyone who attempted to disturb the peace and good order of our settlement.

In conclusion, I have one special favour to ask of those from whom we receive many blessings, namely the Ladies, and that is that they assist here, as they have done in all time and in all places, to fill our ranks, and make it a sine qua non that their smiles will become frowns unless their cavaliers become such good soldiers that they will have a place on the list of Efficient.

Apologising for taking up so much of your space, which I only do as I feel that the cause is a good one and the necessity a real one,

I am, etc.,

B. A. CLARKE,

Major in Command,

S. V. C.

18th June.

THE EMPRESS DOWAGER'S GAME.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—As I have neither heard nor read any attempt of an explanation of (what appears to be) the Empress Dowager and her party's suicidal policy and "sub-rosa" connivance with the "I Ho-chuan" I offer this not improbable solution of this riddle.

The Empress Dowager and her party have found it to be a very hard task to stem the tide of the "new" growing stronger every day. If the reform movement met with any real support from the foreign powers then their own power would soon come to an end. There have been many signs that the reform party was about to get such support from the foreign powers, and that has made the Empress Dowager and her partisans nervous. Their "raison d'être"—and China's too, for the matter of that—has been the dissent and jealousy among the foreign powers.

The new agreement arrived at through the initiative of the U. S. would do away with this dissent and perhaps with the Empress Dowager and party as well in consequence.

One thing would save all, and that was a universal European war. If some thing or some body—not the Chinese empire and certainly not the Empress Dowager—would cause this, and take the responsibility, then it would be very convenient indeed for the Empress Dowager and party, who consider themselves doomed unless this happens.

The "I Ho-chuan" is unwittingly doing this, and much is hoped as the result of having a lot of different foreign troops, etc. penned up together in Peking. Disagreement between the Ministers, rank and precedence disputes among the high military officers, open door and integrity versus partition, etc., are elements which give certain hope of a general European war even before "who takes what" has come under discussion, when the war any way is sure to follow, when Peking and all inland places will be cleared of foreigners, who would leave at the same time as the troops, who—when it was realised what was coming—would take themselves to Port Arthur, Weihaiwei, and Kiaochow, etc., while the Empress Dowager with her followers and the 50,000 picked troops would look after affairs in general and the reform party in particular.

The Chinese troops were not—at least not from beginning—meant for fighting the foreign soldiers. This is left to be done among themselves.

It is a bold game she is playing, but she has got everything to win with very many chances for winning. Should by some chance the foreigners not fall out among themselves then she loses—as she would anyhow have done—and it is then the Boxers and the Chinese people who will have to pay—pay—pay!

I am, etc.,

L.

13th June.

SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN. A clear and healthy complexion produced by using ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, the most soothing, healing, curative and refreshing preparation, and warranted harmless to the most delicate skin. It prevents and removes Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Redness, Roughness, heals Cutaneous Eruptions, Irritation, Stings of Insects, Eczema, Burns, imparts a luxuriant beauty to the complexion, and arrays the necks, hands and arms in matchless whiteness, unobtainable by any other means. Ask Store, and Chemists for ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, and avoid poisonous imitations.

(3a) alt. 21my-900 247 22nd May, 1899.

IMPERIAL GRATITUDE—AND SQUEEZES.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Should the following account so far meet your approval that you should allow its publication, you would earn the gratitude of those who feel deeply on the matter, especially the relatives and friends of the deceased herein referred to. Many foreigners are well acquainted with the degraded state of the municipal government of various provinces. An instance which would appeal to them very strongly is the following story, which the writer learned at first-hand. It will give readers a clear idea of the corrupt state of the local government.

A certain Lu Kwoh-ching, a native of Woosih, after learning English and engineering at the Foochow Arsenal, was appointed to the Laiyuen, an armoured cruiser of 2,900 tons belonging to the Peiyang Squadron, as an engineer. In this position he served for many years, at all times highly esteemed by his superiors and colleagues for his honesty and excellent service. He was gradually promoted to the rank of Captain, but remained in his old office. During the China-Japan war the Laiyuen was destroyed by a Japanese torpedo boat and Captain Lu Kwoh-ching was one of the heroes that sacrificed their lives for their country. He was the sole support of his family, and his old parents and widow were left quite helpless and miserable. Although the Government was paying out large sums, not one cent did the poor parents receive. The Imperial Government did not fail to display its usual kindness and liberality in one way! A place was assigned for the departed officer's tablet in the Heroic Temple, his bravery was written down in the "Historical Records," and, according to his rank, a sum of one hundred taels was set apart as a state funeral expenditure, with the addition of eight taels for worshipping and sacrificing. This was paid out of the provincial treasury—with the reduction, it may be supposed, of not less than ten per cent, the general practice throughout the empire. One day came the chushi (something equivalent to tipao) to the old father of Lu Kwoh-ching, with an official document in hand, saying that the magistrate of Woosih had received the Imperial document with the State donations, and he (the chushi) was sent to give him the information. A gratuity of ten dollars was then demanded, and at the same time the chushi told him that the deceased's family would have had to pay a much larger sum if the yamen runners had come instead of himself. The old man was thus compelled to pay several dollars. Subsequently continual applications were made by the yamen runners, and the simple, weakly, old man was induced in various ways to pay them further sums. He was told that he could not get the Government's money if he was stingy in his presents. They succeeded in scaring him into paying them about twenty dollars, but he received nothing in return. So poor was he that it need not be explained that this money he paid through a loan, and not out of his own pocket. He was subsequently put off with various excuses, but finally, when he asked in earnest, they said: "What a simpleton you are. Think you, you can really enjoy the Imperial favour! We must tell you that such things have hitherto been but nominal. On what can we live if such fortune is not for us?"

The poor old man could do nothing, though he attempted on several occasions to present his complaint to the magistrate, who was, of course, screened by the runners and their accomplices. He was compelled to give up the money, knowing that additional misfortune and distress would befall him if he should insist on his rights.

Such are the glorious rewards of bravery! Such is the gratitude of the Government for a life laid down for the country!

I am, etc.,

OBSERVER.

Woosih, 17th June.

THE CRISIS IN THE NORTH.

The Extras that we published on Saturday show how very serious is the condition of things in the north, and it adds greatly to our anxiety to know that the Imperial Telegraph Administration will not take messages any more for Tientsin. It is reported that the telegraph office at Tientsin has been burnt and the operators have run away; but it is a curious thing that it was known here the night before that communication was going to be interrupted, and the Express issued by the Administration says that "restoration is not expected soon."

The Extra we issued on Saturday giving a sketch of what the Boxers did in Peking on the night of Wednesday last shows that the Government is prepared for war with all the Foreign Powers, for it is ridiculous to suppose that with all the well-armed troops it has at its command, it could not stop the Boxer riot if it wanted to. While a state of war exists in the north, it would be well if measures were taken here to prevent munitions of war being shipped from Shanghai to Taku; and it would also be well for the Consuls here to prevent their nationals from selling arms to Chinese while the crisis lasts. It is a scandal to see in the Chinese newspapers advertisements offering Mauser rifles and ammunition for sale.

We are glad to see that troops are being sent up from Hongkong, but it is just like our usual unreadiness that the authorities there should only have discovered at the last moment how many or rather how few men the Hingsan could carry. It is not unlikely that every man that Hongkong can spare will be wanted, and we cannot understand that we have no news from home of the dispatch of troops from India, and the appointment of a General in command. We are very glad that the Russians should co-operate with us in the operations at Tientsin and Peking, but we hope that the silence at home does not mean that Russia has offered to take the task of restoring order on her own shoulders, and that the Powers are considering the offer.

Meanwhile, the Japanese are largely augmenting their forces at Taku. Two more large cruisers and two more gunboats are being dispatched, and one regiment is to leave immediately. When the four vessels now under orders arrive there will be a fleet of ten Japanese men-of-war at Taku, six cruisers, three gunboats, and one torpedo destroyer. We should not be surprised to see this fleet increased and a Japanese army corps prepared to land in China; the recent breach of the law of the sanctity of ambassadors, which is recognised by all nations having the slightest claim to be above the state of barbarism, a claim which the present Government of China appears to have forfeited, is not likely to be treated lightly by the Island Empire of the East. The murder of Mr. Sugiyama will surely be the last straw which will crush the Empress and her gang.

Some considerable anxiety has been felt on behalf of the relief column commanded by Admiral Seymour, it being known that the provision train sent to them has had to return to Tientsin without effecting its purpose, the Boxers having swarmed over the line again between Yangtsun, which is eighteen miles from Tientsin, and Langfang. The Chinese here had news, however, yesterday that the relief column was engaged with Chinese troops, and if this be true, the column must have reached to outside the walls of Peking. It is hoped that this is the case, as the

country between Langfang and Peking is bare, and no supplies would be obtainable. There is another report that a column of seven thousand Russians has gone up to the relief of the foreigners in Peking. They must be in a very anxious plight; not only are they open to a direct attack from the Boxers, which could probably be easily repulsed, and the Chinese soldiers, but they may have the greatest difficulty in getting food and water, especially if their servants have deserted them. The "China Gazette" published yesterday a London telegram announcing the murder of the German Minister and the burning of his Legation; the news is not confirmed at all, and it may possibly be only the reflection of the very doubtful telegram published by us on the 15th instant. Under any circumstance it must have come from Shanghai, and it would be interesting to know what is the authority for it. There has been an idea that news that has not reached us has been going home from Peking via Siberia; but the Havas telegram that arrived here from Paris yesterday contains nothing more than a transcript of the Extras which we published on Saturday and which appear in another column. From this it is inferred, and it is known otherwise, that the only news received at home of the crisis has come from Shanghai.

As we have already stated, we believe that the Viceroy Liu Kun-yi and Chang Chih-tung will do everything in their power to maintain order in the Yangtze Valley. We regret to hear from our Hankow correspondent that H. E. Chang is a good deal hampered by his Governor, Yü Yin-lin, who is a strong Conservative and a friend and nominee of the Empress Dowager. To strengthen the hands of the Viceroy, H.M.S. Hermione is being sent up the river from Woosung, and the Undaunted, which was under orders for home, has had those orders countermanded, and is coming up here from Hongkong, and will probably go to Nanking.

From Ningpo we learn that the Chinese are naturally much excited over the events in the north. If the present troubles are quickly settled there is no fear of any movement, but if the settlement is protracted, there will certainly, we are told, be trouble in Ningpo. Wild rumours as to what is going to happen to foreigners in another two months are being circulated, and the term "Foreign Devil," ordinarily very rarely heard in Ningpo, is becoming more frequent. It appears that there is no branch of the Boxers in Ningpo, but there are other secret societies there. Chinese reinforcements are being sent to Chinhai "to keep out the foreign warships, if it becomes necessary." No trouble is apprehended in Shanghai, but all the necessary precautions have been taken by those responsible for the defence of the Settlements. The American Association have been advised by wire that the U. S. Minister and Admiral have been given full power to take what measures they think necessary in the circumstances.

It is significant thus it was freely stated yesterday that the Directors of the China Merchants' Company are contemplating once more the transfer of their steamers to a neutral flag.

The "Hupao" issued an Extra last evening, stating that the foreign forces have occupied the Taku Forts. If this has not been done, it ought to be done at once.

18th June.

LADIES STILL AT PEKING.

THERE has been a report that the ladies of the U.S. Legation at Peking had gone out to the Hills before the troubles and had not returned to Peking. A letter, however, was received here yesterday from one of the ladies which shows that they were all at Peking, and were only complaining of the interruption of the train service.

NO NEWS, ONLY FEARFUL RUMOURS.

The following extract from a private letter from a lady now visiting Peking, dated the 10th instant, will be read with great interest:— "I have no doubt that you know the condition of affairs, and that I am really a prisoner in Peking. . . . There has been no train in or out since last Sunday (3rd June), and the wire is cut, so we only know the fearful rumours of damaged bridges, burning villages, etc., and the situation has become more serious every day. An overland courier has been sent as far as Tientsin and I am writing that way. . . . Personally I have not felt any fear, but to satisfy our host, I had to go last night and sleep in the British Legation. Other troops are expected up to-day, and they say by rail, but I have given up expecting. The two poor missionaries, Norman and Robinson, are undoubtedly killed, but they are the only Europeans we know of. . . . The people in the city seem quiet enough."

SHIPS, MEN, AND ARMS.

The C. M. S. Hsinyu, which arrived yesterday morning from Tientsin, reports that on the 16th, when she left, some 2,500 Imperial troops were expected at the Taku Forts, and a party of German sailors was being landed from the *Ilitis* to oppose them. At the time the Hsinyu left, the *Algerine* was within a couple of hundred yards of the forts. The armament of the forts is described as being of a mixed character, "a regular job lot," as one navy man called it, but there are mounted in the fort some 12-in. guns that are not to be reckoned with too lightly. As to the feeling of the people, it can only be described as one of "scare." They are under threats that if they do not join the Boxer flag their throats will be cut, and in view of the failure of the crops and the river water turning brackish, the poor creatures do not know what to do. The supply of cargo coolies is smaller than usual, and the troopship has considerably interfered with the lighter service.

A SWARM OF WARSHIPS.

Two Russian torpedo boats and a Russian gunboat were bringing in troops from outside, where there was a "regular swarm" of British, French, Russian, Italian, German, and American warships. The U.S. gunboat *Monocacy*, and the German gunboat *Ilitis* were at the Railway Wharf when the Hsinyu left. When the steamer was going into Chefoo a Chinese man-of-war, of poor pattern, was going in to the bar. A better class of Chinese vessel was being detained inside already by the Powers. As the Hsinyu was coming up the harbour she sighted the C. E. & M. str. *Chingping*, off Woosung, apparently disabled and the tug *Samson* was going to her assistance.

TROOPS FOR TIENTSIN.

Off the North-East Promontory on the 17th instant the Hsinyu passed a large white-painted American transport. Her decks were crowded with troops and she exchanged signals with the Shanghai boat, but her name could not be made out. She appeared to be bound for Taku and was probably the transport with the U.S. 9th Regiment, from Manila.

LI HUNG-CHANG.

It is reported that Li Hung-chang, Viceroy of the Two Kuang provinces, passed through Hongkong on Sunday en route for the North in obedience to the urgent commands of the Empress Dowager.

CHINESE RUMOURS.

The Chinese had reports last evening that in the attacks on the Legations by the Boxers and the troops of Tung Fu-hsiang on the 14th, 15th, and 16th inst., there were a number of killed on both sides, the victims including several members of the different Legations. The assailants were, however, in every case repulsed. Well-

informed Chinese are convinced of the truth of the report that the British flag was flying yesterday over the Chényang Gate at Peking, the gate opposite the Imperial Palace.

SEIZURE OF THE KWANGCHI.

It was known when the C.M.S. Kwang-chi left here on the 15th with tribute rice for Tientsin that she was also taking 1,800 cases of ammunition for the Chinese Government. News has come that she has been seized at Taku by the foreign fleet there.

20th June.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

The Coal-Fields around Tschou, Shansi, China.

This is a very interesting pamphlet of 17 pages by Professor Noah Fields Drake, of the Tientsin University, illustrated by a number of reproductions from photographs, sketch maps, and sections. Mr. Drake's sketch gives a capital idea of one of the richest coal-fields in the world, for its size.

Commercial Press' English and Chinese Dictionary. Revised and Enlarged. In cloth, 8vo., 394 pp. (\$1).

This is a very handy little dictionary, containing 40,000 references, with tables of common abbreviations and arbitrary signs. It is very neatly printed and strongly bound.

English and Chinese Catechism of Geography. In paper, 8vo., 93 pp. Commercial Press.

This geography, in English and Chinese, is a useful school-book, but it might be brought down to a later date. The population of Shanghai in 1885 is the latest given. The last question and answer in the book are suggestive:—

"How was this progress (in Japan) brought about?"

"By increased intercourse with foreign nations."

Chung Si Chiao Hui Pao. A Missionary Review. June, 1900. Edited by the Rev. Wm. A. Cornaby, and published by the Diffusion Society.

AMERICAN MINERS IN
SIBERIA AND MANCHURIA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

About five years ago some American mining engineers headed by Victor Grot and Charles Dietrick, well-known Californian mining experts, took up with the Russian and Chinese Governments the question of placer and quartz gold mining on an important scale in Siberia and Manchuria. After prospecting in the former country for three years with 1,000 odd Russian prospectors, an area some 400 miles in extent, 150 miles south of Chita, a town of 12,000 inhabitants, was selected. In Manchuria, land nearly 600 miles in extent situated about 600 miles distant from Tientsin, was chosen. In both places chosen, the land was considered to be "good pay" ground, the placer mining showing on an average \$1.25 per cubic yard while the quartz showed \$16 in free gold per ton. Then came a period of two years' negotiations with the view of obtaining the necessary titles and concessions from the governments of Russia and China. Finally succeeding in securing the vital documents, plans for operating the territories on a large scale were duly experimented with and found to work out to such advantage that Mr. Dietrick is now in the United States engaging 50 experienced Californian mining experts and has already purchased \$300,000' worth

of American mining machinery, etc., and is making preliminary arrangements for the shipment of an additional \$1,000,000' worth. Threshing machines, ploughs, and other farming implements are being shipped, it being found that the Manchurian mining land is very prolific, and it is proposed to cultivate it so as to be able to supply wheat, corn, etc., for feeding the small American colony which will spring up in that out-of-the-way part of the world. A \$25,000 lot of groceries, provisions, etc., will be shipped in the meantime. The mining camps will have the luxuries of electric lights, dairy equipments, etc. The Siberian and Manchurian lands acquired are, as the crow flies, some 400 miles distant from each other, but by camel track the distance is fully 1,500 miles. The camel is the only means of transportation.

A part of the machinery, etc., has already been shipped from San Francisco to Tientsin from which place it will be taken by rail to Peking. From the capital to the Manchurian mines, a distance of 600 miles, camels will be exclusively employed.

A shipment for the Siberian mines was made this week from New York to Reval on the Baltic Sea. On reaching the latter port the machinery will be loaded into a special train of 25 cars which will run over the Trans-Siberian road to Irkutsk, a distance of no less than 6,400 miles, taking fully 30 days to cover. At Irkutsk the train will be run on to a large transfer boat and taken across the great Baikal Lake. The train will then continue its journey for a distance of 175 miles to Chita, where the machinery will be transferred to steel waggons to be drawn by steam traction engines to the mines, a distance of 150 miles. The combined pay rolls of the mines will exceed \$200,000 this year, and the promoters are sanguine that they will reap at least \$500,000 within the next twelve months.

New York, 14th May.

THE DEATH OF KWON YUNG-CHIN.

I wrote of a new Korean a short time ago, who had come back to die for his country. Last night a number of officials, led by the Minister of Law, conducted a so-called trial in the Kam-Ok-Sa prison, and there hanged, till they were dead, Kwon Yung-ching and An Kyung-su. They were prominent men, among the brightest in the country, and their death means possibly great changes here. Kwon was the man who came back to die, and he has now paid the price of his devotion. To-day, that most enthusiastic political party, and special pet of the Emperor, the "Peddlers," stands outside of the prison clamouring for the bodies. They want them, in order to cut them up and distribute them about the city, giving a piece to chew to those ultra-loyal, a really existing custom with such enlightened political leaders as the Peddlers. The Emperor has posted a notice on the wall saying in substance: "I didn't know they were going to kill these men. I didn't do it. Oh no! I loved them so dearly, my heart is broken, and I shall have to send the Minister of Law into exile—to Chemulpo or to some other equally Heaven-forsaken place." Such is the notice posted up.

Japan is putting on her war paint. It seems a promise was given her not to kill these political prisoners, and now Korea must give an account of herself.

I notice the names signed to the notice are Yi You-su, a man from the south, who has a reputation for bravery, and who said he would put these men out of the way if the Emperor appointed him. No doubt the Emperor said: "I'll appoint you, but don't ever do anything so naughty, or I shall be very angry."

The next name is Yi Su-yung, the interpreter at the French Legation. One wonders what he has to do with the

business. The next is Chang Pong-whang, the noted character who brought the guard of foreign beachcombers from Shanghai a year or so ago to protect the Emperor. Still another name is Yu Han-ok, a police inspector, who was mobbed out of Wonsan a month ago by an infuriated people who were thirsting for his life.

No doubt Kwon and An, with all their sins resting upon them, would yet compare favorably with this group in intelligence, in loyalty, and in political uprightness.

I don't think we have heard the last from Japan in the matter. We shall wait to see.

ESSON THIRD.

THE POOTUNG ATROCITIES.

"LAST DAYS OF A CONDEMNED."

Some time ago Detective-Inspector Armstrong made a clever capture of the chief of the ruffians who have made the name of Pootung notorious. The prisoner in question, besides being a well-known black-mailer and kidnapper, was guilty of the horrible atrocity of cutting two men's eyes out. He was found guilty at the Mixed Court and sent into the Chinese City for punishment. It was expected that he would be decapitated, but yesterday news came into the Settlement that he was to suffer death by slow strangulation. The process is one of a really barbarous nature, the prisoner standing, with a close fitting cage round his neck, in a cage of wooden bars some 6ft. 10in. in height. On the bottom of the cage are flat slabs of stone on which his feet rest and from day to day these stones are removed until he is left hanging in the cage. Yesterday the culprit, who was placed in a squalid evil smelling courtyard just inside the new North Gate, was visited by thousands of men, women, and children. A few runners, armed with canes, were the only visible guards, and they thrashed the yelling crowd right lustily as they pressed on the condemned man. On the walls and housetops about were large crowds. The principal actor appeared to be the least concerned of all. He was eating some rice cake and chatting cheerfully with some women close by, but directly he saw a couple of foreigners training their kodaks on him, he faced about and pulled his hat down over his eyes. A bribe of 50 cents induced him to let one photograph be taken of his features, but one only. Heavy irons encircle the prisoner's ankles, but with the guard on duty yesterday it did not look as if it would be a hard matter for a few desperate and armed men to effect a rescue. To-day the prisoner will be moved to the East Gate. It is estimated that the wretched creature will be strangled in about four days, after severe suffering.

"THE AMERICAN POLICY IN CHINA."

I.

There is a paper in the "North America Review" for May, by the Honourable Sir Charles Dilke, on "The American Policy in China," which is interesting in connection with current events in the Empire. The paper is mostly devoted to directing attention to a certain portion of the dispatch, addressed by the American Government to the Powers of Europe, on the subject of the "open door" policy, and Sir Charles expresses surprise that this particular portion of the dispatch has failed to attract the notice deserved by its importance. It is in these words: "United action of the powers at Peking to promote administrative reform, so greatly needed for strengthening the Imperial Government and maintaining the integrity of China in which it" (the American Government) "believes that the whole Western World is alike concerned."

It is evident that the policy revealed in the above quotation reaches farther and is more embracing than that indicated by the mere "open door," "and," says Sir Charles, "if the policy be seriously intended the United States should be strongly represented in China and should take the lead in pressing the enlightened views," and, further, "a Commodore who will use the naval power of the United States, in conjunction with the British Admiral on the Station."

There is no doubt, if the United States are serious in their declared intention towards China, they should not resign the leadership to others, and not only be represented by "a Minister or high authority at Peking," but also by an Admiral of equal rank to the naval officer of another power, and not by a Commodore, as Sir Charles graciously advises, and in which he seems to contradict himself; for if he thinks the United States should lead he must admit, that, not only the Minister at Peking should have high authority, but that the naval officer representing the United States on this station must not be an officer of subordinate rank. But Sir Charles is certainly accurate that, when the United States addressed the Powers of Europe on the policy to be adopted towards China, they assumed the responsibility of leadership, and ought not to permit the shifting of such responsibility, which the news from Peking evidences is fast being done.

It is believed that the United States Minister at Peking will go as far as his Government will authorise in directing the course of events in China, although his reported advice to his Government that he confided in Chinese promises evinces a childlike simplicity, and it is no less true that the Admiral of the United States will sail on sea or march on land as ordered by his Government, but the difficulty appears in the fact that the United States Government is almost wholly deficient in comprehending the true situation in China.

Experienced residents in China have long seen the cloud and heard the thunder which has at last broken over Peking and focussed there in riot and bloodshed, and they have sent repeated warnings to their Governments, but all in vain. But the storm is now upon us, and, if the Chinese Empire is to fall, no one can tell what a sound such a fall will create in the world, nor can it be known how far the world may be revolutionised by the contentions of nations over its shattered fragments.

The United States and Great Britain are the greatest commercial nations in the world; and are more interested in preserving its peace; and as the United States are the wealthiest of all the Powers of the earth, eagerly looking for new markets for their unrivalled productions, it is the special duty of that Government, as Sir Charles says, to lead and command peace in China. Great Britain is engaged in a war in Africa, and, whether right or wrong, her success will redound in the interest of civilisation in that land, while the United States have more than fifty thousand soldiers at Manila, twenty thousand of which could be landed in China, and such would be the logical consequence of the declared policy of the United States and the reasonable expectation of Foreign Powers. This is a subject meriting the most careful consideration by Americans interested in China, and about which information may be sent to Washington in the plainest language.

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MR. DAVID GLASS ON THE SITUATION.

Mr. David Glass, Q. C., a member of the Canadian Bar, is at present visiting the Far East. He was kind enough to receive a representative of the "North-China Daily News" at the Club, where he is staying for a few days, and gave him the following interesting sketch, from materials gathered during his visit:—

I came from Vancouver in the s.s. Empress of Japan to Yokohama, and from Yokohama to Shanghai by the Empress of China. During April and May I went over Japan fairly well, when my good opinion of that country was fully confirmed. They are a united people and have a high destiny. The Chinese, on the contrary, are not united and, from what I can gather, are wholly wanting in patriotism. The formation of their governing power forces government by sections, while the language differs largely in different sections, whereby the homogeneous character of the people is greatly weakened, reducing their harmony, happiness, and strength. When first I came to Shanghai the bright, beautiful surroundings greatly enhanced my good opinion of China. Soon after, I embarked on the s.s. Lienshing for Tientsin, about seven hundred miles to the North. It is estimated that Tientsin has a population of about 700,000 inhabitants. While there, the "Boxer" rising took place; the tumult and excitement was quite bewildering. The streets were jammed with Chinese soldiers and the blue-jackets of other nations, the latter endeavouring to reach Peking, to which place they had been ordered to protect their respective legations. I was anxious to get forward to Peking to see the capital, the old wall and other places round there.

Mr. Drew, of Tientsin, to whom I had letters, was very kind in showing me about the great city, but he advised me that it would be next to impossible to reach Peking, as the railway line had been torn up and some bridges burned. I was informed that the Japanese were the first soldiers to enter Peking; next came the Americans and British; then the Russians, French and Italians. The Germans did not enter till the day following. The Empress Dowager resisted the passage of a foreign soldiery into her capital, but this was of no avail. A nation, unable to keep its treaty obligations by the preservation of the lives and property, not only of its own people, but of all within the realm, must stand aside and allow these rights to be protected by others. That was the pivotal point upon which the fate of China turned. The gates of Peking were entered by the representatives of the Great Powers. The few who entered these gates represented a larger population than that of China. But, more than that, they represented the power, progress, and the humane ethics of the world.

The railway station and ground at Tientsin were crowded by Chinese infantry and cavalry, in all about 3,000, in the railway cars and out of them, going, as they said, to put down the Boxer Rebellion; but a more lawless, undisciplined lot could not be found. Their conduct to Europeans, women and men, was simply disgusting.

Apropos of the Boxer rising, several have said to me that the British had not acted with sufficient vigour in China, and that it was very doubtful as to their intention of retaining Weihaiwei harbour. I am quite sure the latter statement is wholly and absolutely without foundation. On the contrary, on the 9th of June, 1899, when Mr. Walton M.P., raised the question in the House of Commons, Mr. Brodick, on behalf of the Government, gave it a positive denial and stated that the suggestion was quite untrue. Again, on the 9th of March, the Right Hon. George J. Goschen, First

Lord of the Admiralty, said: "Her Majesty's Government proposed to make Weihaiwei, on the north coast of Shan-tung, a second naval base," pointing out that it would be a most advisable advantage and of the greatest importance in any operations in Chinese waters, and adding that it was proposed to expend £1,300,000 on Weihaiwei during the year and £1,500,000 next year. Continuing, Mr. Goschen informed the House that the personnel of the navy for the coming year would be increased by 4,250, making a total of 110,640. The two amounts of expenditure proposed would aggregate \$14,000,000 gold. The above report of the House of Commons proceedings is taken from the cable news to America of the 9th of March.

What estimate, if any, was finally passed by the House I am not aware. The above is at this moment drawn attention to in order to show the estimate placed upon the harbour by the British Government, and the untruthfulness of any contrary report. Beyond this I know nothing excepting that, while at Weihaiwei, I took an interest in the matter and saw some heavy steam dredging going on in the harbour and earthworks on the land. I was also informed that a number of roads which were pointed out had lately been built within the old walled town, and I heard that a contract had been let for more work.

I may add further that Capt. Perks, of the s.s. Lienshing, an exceedingly well-informed man, and also an officer of one of the foreign warships, now near Tientsin, informed me that this harbour is more commodious and better than Port Arthur, now owned and occupied by the Russians.

From all I know and have heard on the subject, I believe the above estimate of the harbour to be true; and further, that there is no place under British rule where an army of 50,000 soldiers and sailors could be kept more safely and economically than at Weihaiwei. And I may add that, in view of the position of Australasia and India, and considering the growing trade of China, it is high time the opinions and recommendations of Lord Charles Beresford were followed. He says: "I consider it an immense acquisition to our naval strength in the China seas as, with but a comparatively small expense, it could be made a most efficient and powerful naval base. The island could be fortified at small expense, and it would be unnecessary to fortify any point on the mainland, except perhaps one position which commands the western entrance. The old emplacements on the island and at the position referred to are in good order. All that is wanted is that the guns be placed in position. At this moment there is no place in Chinese waters where battleships can anchor, so close to the shore. It is an easy place for shipping to make, and, with some dredging and wharfing, might become by far the finest and safest harbour in the north of China."

I may add to the above that the British have a sphere of influence all round the harbour, and that Lord Charles Beresford declares that he gives the above opinion as a naval officer. It is, therefore, professional and in that way is of more than usual value.

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LIEUT.-GENERAL BADEN-POWELL.

"An hour ago I passed Colonel Baden-Powell's 'cosy corner' on the stoop of his house. Our commander had finished his official dispatch, and was warbling a musical ditty. He began to warble a few hours after we dusted down the Boers on that memorable first Saturday, and he has scarcely warbled since. He whistles like a schoolboy, and when one hears his notes it is impossible not to believe that all is well. Tell it not in Gath," continues the "Pall Mall" war correspondent in Mafeking, in a delightfully breezy letter to his paper, "but some of us know that the gallant Colonel is about as good a skirt-dancer as any that ever 'brought down the house,' and a few favoured individuals who were invited to dine with him the other evening still talk of the many accomplishments with which he kept the sides of the room ashake and gained applause that made the hands of the applauders feel sore next day. He is a wonderfully tireless man, ever on the alert, ever with one eye on the enemy and the other divided between the town and that nightmare, the native stadt. Some say that he never sleeps, and I half believe that statement.

"I have frequently seen him myself at the peep of day crossing the veldt on his return to town after visiting all the works, with the customary tune on his lips; and half an hour afterwards he was on the roof with his glasses glued to his eyes, having an early look at the enemy. Later on he takes a constitutional walk up and down before his quarters, like one doing sentry-go. An hour or so later he is on the stoop writing his diary, generally with his left hand, for with his wonderful foresight he has recognised that in pursuing his trade he may lose his right, and he does not wish to be left in the lurch. (But was it not Ruskin who encouraged Mrs. Baden-Powell to have him taught to draw with both hands when a child?) Again he is on the roof once more, having another look at the enemy, and if everything is particularly quiet he trusts the look-out and goes to his nook to dip into a novel or have a stretch under his mosquito curtain. I always know that he is there as I pass when I see a pair of tan boots sticking out.

"He spends the rest of the day doing a thousand and one things—receiving reports, adjusting differences, learning from his Staff all they know, pow-wow-ing with Lord Edward Cecil, his chief Staff Officer, discovering how much food we have from the D.A.A.C., and suggesting how it may be conserved, and how much per head shall be served out to each soul under his care; all the time with an eye fixed upon Snyman and his horde, reading their thoughts, knowing what they are about to do, and planning a checkmate. In the evening he goes up to the hospital to inquire after his wounded—he never misses this visit—and if a victim of the siege is to be buried it is ten to one that we see him at the graveside. The Colonel trusts his command, but, like the good general that he is, he leaves nothing to chance, and always has the concentrated knowledge of every officer in his head. Many stories are told by our sentries of one who silently steals out of the blackness of the night, and is on them before they have time to challenge. He asks a question or gives a suggestion and a cheery word, and then departs as silently as he came.

"They even tell of a bearded stranger, dressed in grey tweed, who has the stature of B.-P., and strolls around the works, and makes such remarks as 'Keep a keen eye in that direction; you never know what may be stirring or where they are.'

He goes away, and they know that he is the commander. Napoleon himself never kept keener vigil than B.-P., or had a greater grasp of what was going on around him. Added to this night-and-day round, our Colonel even directs the other force away up north that he never sees, yet every movement of which he is acquainted with. Nevertheless, the strain, the anxiety that must be there, despite the external show of lightheartedness, the constant watchfulness, and the worries connected with the interior economy of the town, would have soured and broken down and turned grey-headed many another man. But B.-P.'s temperament preserves him, and to-day he is as fresh, as keen, and as full of vigour as when he started in October. Such is the man whose splendid defence of the town we all fully appreciate."—Exchange.

HANG HAMAN AND HAVE DONE WITH IT.

A LAY SERMON.

[CONTINUED.]

In the Book of Esther, Chap. III, ver. 8 to the end, we read:—

"And Haman said unto King Ahasuerus, 'There is a certain people scattered abroad and dispersed among the people in all the provinces of thy kingdom, and their laws are diverse from all people, neither keep they the King's laws, and therefore it is not for the King's profit to suffer them. If it please the King, let it be written that they may be destroyed, and I will pay ten thousand talents of silver to the hands of those that have the charge of the business, to bring it into the King's treasures.' And the King said unto Haman, 'The silver is given to thee, the people also, to do with them as it seemeth good to thee.' Then were the King's scribes called on the 13th day of the first month, and there was written according to all that Haman had commanded, unto the King's lieutenants, and to the governors that were over every province, and to the rulers of every people of every province, according to the writing thereof, and to every people after their language; in the name of King Ahasuerus was it written and sealed with the King's ring. And the letters were sent by posts into all the King's provinces, to destroy, to kill, and to cause to perish, all Jews both young and old, little children and women, in one day, even upon the 13th day of the twelfth month, and to take the spoil of them for a prey."

We have here a vivid illustration of the inner springs which move the policy of an Oriental court. One of the great difficulties we Western men have in understanding the actions of an Eastern government is that we take it for granted that they are dictated by a real, though sometimes mistaken, desire for the benefit of the people and the good of the State. In this instance, however, and probably in many instances, such trifling matters were never considered at all. According to the narrative, Haman, the Prime Minister of the Persian king, had taken personal offence at a particular Jew, and nothing short of the destruction of the whole race would gratify his spleen. That the Jews were numerous and widely scattered throughout the hundred and seven-and-twenty provinces of the kingdom presented no difficulty. He appeared before the king and gave his reasons of State for the proposal he had to make, and eminently plausible they were. But, being well aware what value reasons of State would have in the king's eyes he was prepared with weightier arguments. "Let it please the King that they may be destroyed, and I will pay ten thousand talents of silver into the King's treasures." That did it. A sum of upwards of £3,000,000 stg. was not likely to be despised, even by an Ahasuerus. So the letters were written on the 13th of the first month

commanding that on that day, eleven months later, the people were to destroy, to kill, and to cause to perish—most precise and lawyerlike language—all Jews, both young and old, little children and women—no escape for the smallest of them—and take the spoil of them for a prey—a provision which secured that there would be no lack of executioners, or any lukewarmness in their zeal. That matter being settled, “the King and Haman sat down to drink, but the city of Shushan was perplexed.” It does not appear that the people at large approved: no doubt the other cities to which the order came were equally perplexed with Shushan. Nor were the authorities necessarily in favour of the decree, since they were not personally required to carry it out, but simply to publish it to the people that they should be ready against that day. The deed was to be done by means of mob violence.

This is an old Eastern story, but there is no time limit attached to the axiom that history repeats itself. Even after an interval of 2,400 years, the same thing may happen again. Here in China we have another Oriental Empire of greater extent than that which Ahasuerus ruled over, and inhabited by a more numerous people who, equally like them, are subject to the will of the one supreme person. There is a certain people called foreigners, scattered abroad and dispersed among all the provinces, who are diverse from the people, and who are not subject to the country's laws. In Peking, the palace, there are Hamans, high in office, who hate them bitterly, and nothing is required but Imperial consent to destroy, kill and cause to perish, the whole obnoxious race. Further, warnings have come from more than one quarter that the consent of the present head of the State has been already given, and only a convenient season is waited for in order to execute the scheme.

Previous to the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny, the voice of warning was heard in the land, but it was as a voice crying in the wilderness. Few paid any attention. Those in authority scouted the very idea as midsummer madness. Had they only been willing to regard mutiny as even a possibility, and to take steps accordingly, what disasters would have been avoided! Unfortunately, they were blinded by their own preconceived notions, and did not discern the signs of the times. The Indian Mutiny is not yet forgotten, but the most important lesson it was fitted to teach us, and warnings addressed to official ears find them deaf as ever till the trouble begins.

The present anti-foreign outbreak in the North is supposed to be merely a local affair which has gone a little further than Haman intended, but, once put down, all will be well. Perhaps it has now got beyond the control of the native authorities, but with a little help from foreign Powers there will be no difficulty in settling it. So they suppose, but the movement is not local: it is Empire wide, and it is perfectly under Haman's control. When it is remembered that not so very long ago, Haman was easily able to crush the reform movement, supported though it was by the bigger and the better half of the people; that his hands were strong enough to pull down the highest from their seats—the Emperor not excepted—and arms long enough to reach into the most distant corners of the remotest provinces to seize reformers, it is beyond the power of any, save a Foreign Minister of the first rank, to longer believe that an unarmed rabble of fanatical farmers, like the Boxers, are beyond Haman's control.

By recent telegrams we learn that “ministers, admirals, and consuls are consulting with reference to the measures to be taken to protect foreign life and property,” only there is little comfort in that. Were it a local petty disturbance,

as supposed, a few guards here and there might meet the case. But till they can discover a way of moving their fleets over the plains and mountains of eighteen provinces, and so manipulating the limited forces at their command as to overawe 350 millions of people, they may as well keep on consulting.

In the Providence of God, the ancient scheme of villainy was defeated by bringing it home to Haman, who was duly hanged. Then everything turned out to the contrary of his plan, and in the end “the Jews had rule over those that hated them.” But our telegram also tells us that Haman must not be interfered with. It says “there is no question at present of political action by the Powers in China, nor will any one of them act independently of the others.” Nothing could suit our enemy better or more merrily help on the mischief. If we want peace and security again, there is but one way to obtain it—hang Haman. Let the Emperor be reinstated; recall from their country homes and places of banishment the old and capable Ministers who owe their downfall to their pro-foreign proclivities, and place them in office again. The task is eminently feasible, and the accomplishment of it would give as great satisfaction to the Chinese people, as to the foreigners resident amongst them. At all events, let the Hamans be hanged; not till they have gone to their own place will troubles cease in China.

[ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.]
THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.
A RETROSPECT.

IV.
MEN AND WOMEN WHO HAVE
MADE THE CENTURY,
BY
JUSTIN MCCARTHY, M.P.
(Author of “A History of Our Own Times,” &c).
THE “IRON DUKE.”

The Century may be said to open in a sunset of great personalities. We can only mention such names as those of Pitt, and Fox, and Sheridan. Their greatness illumined another day. But Wellington made his brightest triumphs in our time and we may fairly claim him as ours. Wellington was the greatest soldier England ever had, since Marlborough. Perhaps he was the greatest master of defensive warfare England ever had. Before him Napoleon went down. Wellington had, as compared with Napoleon, the one great superiority which the French writer Taine says that Julius Caesar had over Napoleon. Caesar, according to M. Taine, knew what he could not do as well as what he could do, and Napoleon did not. Wellington knew what he could not do as well as what he could do, and he showed it in his statesmanship as well as in his battles. Intellectually he was not much of a statesman and his own natural judgment would generally have led him astray. But he saw that there were great forces coming up in the movement of English politics which neither he nor anyone else could resist, and he knew when to advise his sovereign how to give way, and at what time, and to accept the teaching of facts. Thus, although his own untaught opinions would have dictated otherwise, he consented to become the instrument of some of the greatest reforms the people of these islands have ever been enabled to make. Devotion to duty, the safety of the State, the maintenance of the Sovereign and the Government—these were the great objects of his career. He lived through more than half the century and the writer of this article saw him often, and once heard him

speak in the House of Lord. His career makes an inherent part of the history of England.

CANNING.

George Canning was one of the greatest parliamentary and popular orators of the century. Canning may be said to have created the foreign policy of England as we know it now, a policy which ranked itself on the side of popular liberty and the claims of nationalities rightly struggling to be free. Canning set himself against the so-called Holy Alliances of Continental Sovereigns, got up to maintain despotism against the claims of justice and of popular right, and it was his determination that while England under his peace-loving control was not to go about as the Don Quixote of modern Europe, hunting for grievances to redress by force of arms, she should exert her influence where it could be exerted on the side of liberty and on the side of the oppressed weak against the oppressing and selfish strong. England is even at this hour still engaged in accomplishing the freedom of Greece which Canning began to accomplish. When he called in the New World to redress the balance of the Old he invited the co-operation of the free American Republic to prevent some effete European despotisms from re-establishing their preposterous claims over portions of the soil of the New World. He foresaw in the United States an auxiliary of England in the movement of humanity and freedom and the popular feeling in our own day on both sides of the Atlantic is itself a justification and a fulfilment of his foresight.

LORD BROUGHAM.

Henry Brougham, afterwards Lord Brougham, was an indomitable reformer in every one of the many fields where reform was then needed. He went in for the spread of popular education and was indeed one of the very first to see that a systematised national education was one of England's most pressing needs. He was the uncompromising opponent of slavery and the slave trade. He went in for the mitigation of the fearful systems of punishment which prevailed under our criminal law and which, amid all their other evils, tended, in their very barbarity, to make punishment of any kind uncertain by causing the common humanity of juries to refuse a conviction altogether in cases where the legalised punishment would have been utterly out of proportion to the crime. He worked hard for reform in the complex system of civil law which often by the mere interposition of enormous cost and interminable litigation rendered it impossible for the most reasonable claim to obtain a chance of timely satisfaction. “Look to Brougham,” says Sydney Smith, “and turn to that side where he waves his long and lean finger; and mark well the face which nature has marked so forcibly—which dissolves pensions—turns jobbers into honest men—scars away the plunder of the public, and is a terror to him that doeth evil.” Brougham was a great orator as well as a great reformer. His style was rough, uncouth, overbearing, but he had the gift of genuine eloquence and the listener forgot all his defects of manner, style, and gesture while he bore down opposition in his championship of some great movement for the spread of education and the removal of grievance. He took a leading part in the passing of the great Reform Bill of 1832 which reduced the chaos of our electoral system into order, and opened the way for a genuine system of parliamentary representation.

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ELIZABETH FRY.

Mrs. Elizabeth Fry, born of the well-known Quaker family Gurney, brightened the early part of the century by her wonderful work for the benefit of women prisoners in our various gaols and convict settlements. Mrs. Fry followed out in her own sphere and according to her own ideas the great work which Howard had begun when, directed by a mere accident, he set out on what Burke called his "circumnavigation of philanthropy." Mrs. Fry devoted herself, not merely to the alleviation of the sufferings of women prisoners, but to their mental education and to their moral training. Her whole life was given up to this work and even the sudden fall of her husband and herself from affluence to poverty did not cause her to lose heart, or to turn one moment from her labours. She found a condition of things existing in our prisons for women which would hardly seem credible to a reader of the present day, and which might have shaken the nerves of many another beneficent woman. No horrors, however, could frighten Elizabeth Fry from her self-appointed task. She knew neither fear nor fatigue nor disgust where any good could be accomplished for her fellow-women. What Dr. Johnson said of Charles the Twelfth might be said of Elizabeth Fry in a far nobler sense—"no dangers frightened her, no labours tired." She may be called the first leader of the noble army of women who in our century have given themselves up to a systematic campaign on behalf of some of the most pitiable and, for a long time, the most neglected classes of human sufferers. There is satisfaction in the knowledge that Elizabeth Fry's efforts were received with appreciation and with gratitude by the very worst of those for whom her benevolent efforts were intended, and that her noble example brought her followers and fellowworkers from among all ranks and classes of women.

ROWLAND HILL.

Rowland Hill must be accounted amongst the great personalities of the century. The reform which he accomplished was indeed a bloodless revolution and it was a revolution which "folds in the orb of this earth." Rowland Hill created the whole system of a cheap postage for the world. A sudden chance brought under his immediate observation a practical and living illustration of the manner in which the costly, ill-regulated postal system bore harshly on the poor. A single incident in humble life was to him what the fall of the apple was to Sir Isaac Newton. He turned his attention to the whole subject, worked it out thoroughly in his mind, and devised a system based upon the principle that the cheaper the cost of postage the greater in the end would be the return to the Post Office revenue. Rowland Hill's motive, of course, was not in the first instance the augmentation of the postal revenue but the benefit to all human beings of a cheap postal system on a well regulated and equitable principle. His principle has gone on working for better and better every year and in every country in the world which makes any claim to civilisation. There is hardly a household in the civilised world that is not enjoying at this hour the benefit and the blessing of the great reform that came from the mind of this one man.

EARL GREY.

Charles Grey, afterwards Earl Grey, and Lord John Russell, afterwards Earl Russell, must be ranked high among the great political reformers of the century. Grey began his career in the last century as a comrade of Charles James Fox, an opponent of slavery and the slave-trade, and an earnest advocate of a system of government which should be based on the principle of popular representation. He

was one of the group of famous men who were appointed managers of the impeachment of Warren Hastings. His great achievement was accomplished in this century when with the help of Brougham, Lord John Russell, and others, he carried the great Reform Bill of 1832. Up to that time the territorial magnates of the country had the right of sending into parliament any nominees whom they thought fit to represent their views in the House of Commons. Most of the great cities had actually no Parliamentary representation whatever. The whole bulk of the middle classes and the trading classes, and of course the entire wage-earning population, had no representatives and no power of choosing representatives in the House of Commons. Earl Grey and his reformers aroused the country so thoroughly on the subject that it became necessary for the sovereign, William the Fourth, to give way, and at length, when the country seemed on the eve of a revolution, the Reform Bill was carried through the House of Lords. That Bill for the first time established the representative principle in the Parliamentary system of these countries, and every reform measure since passed, whether by the Liberal or the Conservative party, has been but a broadening down from precedent to precedent of the constitutional system introduced by Charles Grey.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

Sir John Franklin, although not the first of our Arctic explorers, may fairly be described as having opened for this century the chapter of systematic Arctic exploration. Franklin had rendered varied and brilliant service to his country as a seaman before he had any thought of setting out to discover the North West passage. When still a mere youth he had fought in the battle of Trafalgar, and some ten years later on he bore gallant part in the attack on New Orleans. From that time Franklin may be said to have given himself up altogether to Arctic exploration, especially with a view to the discovery of the North West passage. That discovery will always be identified with his name. No chapter in modern history is more touching, more mysterious, more full of awe than that which tells of Franklin's absolute disappearance from the eyes of the civilised world. Many of us can still well remember the untiring efforts made by Franklin's devoted wife for the recovery of himself and his comrades, how she refused to admit that efforts for his rescue were futile, how she hoped against hope, and persevered to the last. The writer of this article had the honour of meeting her, and of knowing well some of the gallant explorers, Dr. Rae especially, who went out time after time to the frozen regions even when they had no better hope to inspire them than the hope of finding Franklin's remains. All that could be accomplished was accomplished in the end, and the world came to know how and where Franklin and his comrades had perished. The Arctic explorer has become one of the heroes of civilisation and is often, as in Franklin's case, one of its martyrs.

THE "CREATOR OF CANADA."

John George Lambton, Earl of Durham, is a man who must undoubtedly be ranked among the great personalities of the century. Durham may fairly be said to have created the dominion of Canada. About the time when the Queen came to the Throne, Canada was in a condition which might almost be described as that of chronic rebellion. The French Canadians of Lower Canada and the English and Scotch settlers of Upper Canada were in constant discord with each other, each hating the other and carrying the hatred into armed strife on the slightest provocation, the two populations only agreeing in one sentiment, that of hatred

for the Government at home. Canada was then governed absolutely according to the will of the Colonial Office at Westminster. At last a rebellion broke out in Lower Canada which had to be suppressed by force at the time, but might be expected to break out again and to lead to a rebellion in Upper Canada as well. The Government of the day took the bold and wise step of sending out Lord Durham with something like the powers of a dictator to deal with the rebellion and establish a basis of abiding peace. Lord Durham was the son-in-law of Earl Grey and had already distinguished himself as a very energetic reformer of the constitutional and parliamentary systems. He was known to be a strong man and he proved that he was equal to the trust assigned to him. He took with him two men of great intellect and ability to be his advisers—Charles Buller, and Edward Gibbon Wakefield. With their help he accomplished his purpose. He made some mistakes indeed but these seem hardly worth consideration now. The fact is that he founded the principle of domestic self-government which has made Canada one of the most contented, peaceful, prosperous and loyal Colonies of the British Empire. Lord Durham founded the Dominion of Canada. Such may be regarded as his epitaph. Not many men in the century have an epitaph of greater honour.

MARY SOMERVILLE.

Mary Somerville was one of the most remarkable women of the century. Her fame consists not merely in the fact that she was a great scientific teacher but especially in the fact that she took a leading part, what might have been called in other days a leading man's part, in the popularising of the exact sciences. Under the auspices of Lord Brougham she first came out as a recognised public teacher. Her whole life was given up to an expansion of woman's work in the field of instruction, and in one of her latest letters she described herself as awaiting death with a quiet interest in the new discoveries which it would open to her vision.

SIR ROBERT PEELE.

Sir Robert Peel was one of the greatest reformers the century has known. He was none the less a great and bold reformer because his intellect, his training, and his associations attached him to the Conservative party. He thoroughly felt and understood that in a moving society like ours there can be no real conservatism without reform, that there is no way of keeping things at a perpetual standstill. History associates Peel mainly with financial reform but it must be borne in mind that before he took up the task of expanding the system of financial reform introduced by Canning and Huskisson he had helped to carry great reforms of a very different kind by the abolition of penalties and disqualifications imposed on religious belief. Peel had the wisdom and the courage to listen to Daniel O'Connell on the subject of Catholic Emancipation, as he afterwards had the wisdom and the courage to listen to Richard Cobden and John Bright on the subject of Free Trade in corn. That indeed was the essential characteristic of Peel's greatness as a statesman: he knew that a man must learn from the living facts of the world around him and not set himself down to the futile task of envolving theories of government out of his moral consciousness. Peel was a great parliamentary orator as well as a great statesman. His life was simple, noble, absolutely unselfish. He died at an age when he still seemed to have a long career before him and the world has yet to learn the full value of his teaching.

AN AMERICAN APPEAL FROM CHINA.

We have before us a communication from Americans residing in China which relates to one of the most important things connected with our relations with the Orient. It relates in fact to what may be regarded as a condition precedent to the development of those relations in the way that sensible and well-informed Americans desire it.

The communication is from the American Association of China, with headquarters in Shanghai, an organization which includes not only business men, but those connected with the educational and missionary interests of Americans in China. It has been addressed to the President, to the members of his Cabinet, to the Chairmen of the Committees on Foreign Relations in the Senate and the House of Representatives, and to all members of the two houses of Congress. It gives, in a calm and concise way, the reasons why the American Association of China urges the passage of the "Bill to Remodel the Consular Service," usually known as "The Chambers of Commerce Bill." This bill originated with the Chamber of Commerce of Cleveland, Ohio, and was drawn mainly by Mr. Garfield of that city. It has been heartily approved by the present Secretary of State and is warmly supported in the Senate by Senator Lodge, who has long taken an especial interest in this work. It has been indorsed, after careful consideration, by the Chamber of Commerce in this city, and by all the principal bodies of like character and influence throughout the country.

The question really raised by this communication is a much broader one than that of mere expansion of trade. It is a question of the good name of the United States in a quarter of the globe where we have recently assumed great responsibilities. The points on which the American Association in China places particular emphasis are the following: First, the extraordinary powers that our Consuls possess in consequence of the principle of extra-territoriality established by treaty. By this principle all cases involving the rights of Americans in China are tried before American Consuls, in accordance with their interpretation of the law of our own country. Clearly it is of the last importance that the Consuls shall have an adequate knowledge of the principles of the laws they are to interpret, and that they should be men of the intelligence and character we require for judicial posts in our own land. It is needless to say that this is at present far from being true. A second point on which the association insists is that there should be a class of student interpreters, required to attain a thorough knowledge of the Chinese language, and that to insure the application of young men of ability for this service there should be not only a steady tenure, but the assurance of promotion according to proved merit. "In the British service," says the Association, "all the Consular officers have entered as student interpreters, and risen thence, through the various grades, to the highest posts, and in some cases they have been transferred to the diplomatic service." If we require any evidence of the feasibility and advantage of this system, we can find it not only in the British service, but in the history of the Americans in the Chinese Foreign Customs Service. Here a thorough study of the language is made a condition of promotion, with the result that the young men sent out from here have become among the most proficient of the staff.

It would seem that the principles advocated by our countrymen in China should need no special argument. They are those of common sense. They are

adopted all the time in the prosecution of successful business at home. It would appear the height of folly to men of affairs in this country to employ agents without regard to their particular knowledge of the work they had to do. We should not send drummers to Germany to sell goods or buyers to purchase them who could not understand and speak the German language, though the chances of success would be many times greater than for ignorant agents of the Government in China, where they are entirely dependent on interpreters for communication with the body of the natives. The knowledge of the language, however, is but one instance of the knowledge required, which can only be had by long study. This includes the knowledge of the native character and of the best way to deal with the people. Why, in the name of all that is practical, should we intrust the most difficult and delicate duties to men the least prepared to discharge them well?

The obvious answer is that we should not do so. If we are asked why we have done so for so long a time, the equally obvious answer is that the consequences of such blundering have not fallen on the heads of those guilty of it. The office hunters and the office peddling Congressmen who have been responsible for this thing have not suffered by it. The time is now come when the business men who have suffered, with the new opportunities for expanded trade before their eyes, and the knowledge gained by painful experience to guide them, are moving to secure a reform. They ought to have it. It is their plain right. There is nothing that can be done to promote trade with the Orient so efficient as the thorough remodelling of the Consular Service. And there is nothing that will tend more directly and powerfully to raise the reputation and prestige of our Nation all through the vast regions on which we have lately entered. The American Association in China, in speaking for its own interests, speaks equally for the interest and for the honour of the whole American people.—"New York Times," 2nd May.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

WE have received the "London and China Express" of the 4th ult.—The damage done by the Ottawa fire is estimated at £12,000,000 sterling.—Mr. Conger, the U. S. Minister at Peking, cables to the State Department at Washington to the effect that he has reason to rely upon the assurances given by the Chinese Government as to the orders issued for the full protection of foreigners in Shantung and elsewhere. The officials, under the direction of the Tsungli Yamen, have received instructions which leave them no loophole of escape from punishment if any outrage upon foreigners occurs in the provinces.

An editorial note in the "Shanghai Recorder" says:—

When the student of Chinese comes to a particularly difficult phrase or word, either in his own language or in Chinese, it is a good plan to give it no rest until some way has been found of transferring the idea. One of the toughest of the many knots perpetually presenting themselves to those who have occasion accurately to render English terms into Chinese, is the group of words "condition," "on condition that," "conditionally," etc. When we meet them we generally look them squarely in the face and then "go around them," rightly judging that they simply cannot be transferred into Chinese (although they can be).

This was the experience of an officer in the British Consular service: Having to conduct some delicate negotiations, in the course of which it was found (or imagined)

that the high Chinese official concerned was likely to be influenced by the almost unceasing stream of telegrams detailing the successes of the Boers, on receipt of an important message giving a different turn to South African events it seemed desirable to let the Chinese know that General Cronje had "surrendered unconditionally." In order to avoid the embarrassment of turning this into Chinese, the telegram was shown to the official interpreter (a graduate of the Tung Wen Kuan in Peking) with a request to pass it on in Chinese, which he did. The next day he was asked how he had rendered the word "unconditionally," and the British officer was greatly edified to learn that the Great Man had been told that General Cronje had surrendered "wu yuan wu lu ti"—in other words, "for no reason whatever!"

The following telegram dated Victoria the 17th ultimo, shows that the plague is much worse in Australia than we had previously known:—

The city of Sydney is in the midst of a most serious epidemic of bubonic plague. On the day that the steamer Aorangi, which arrived here this morning, left Sydney, eight cases were reported. For several days previous there had been three or four cases a day, and the whole city was concentrating its energies, as Honolulu did, to fight the disease. Up to April 25th there were 144 cases of plague, with 52 deaths. Nearly all the victims are whites, only three among the lot being Chinese. There were 67 cases in the plague hospital on the 24th.

An interesting fact in connection with bacteriological work being done at Sydney is the discovery of bubonic-plague bacilli in the stomach of fleas. The discovery was made by Dr. Frank Tidwell, who had been investigating as to whether fleas may transmit the plague. Sydney is undergoing a great cleaning up. Thousands of tons of garbage have been destroyed and district after district isolated, while the inhabitants have been compelled to put their premises in proper condition. A house-to-house inspection of the city has been made, and up to April 19th 11,550 premises had been examined and 1,576 of them condemned, as more or less requiring cleaning.

Despite all the efforts of the sanitary department to suppress the pest, new cases are reported from almost every seaport town in Australia, and even in the interior the dread disease is making its appearance under conditions which puzzle the plague experts. The Government has issued a circular stating that mere cleansing of the towns will not suffice to stamp out the disease, which cannot be eradicated until all the plague-infected rats have been destroyed. Under an official rat catching army 1,200 rats have already been incinerated. The Government is spending £30,000 monthly in the effort to free New South Wales from plague.

At a plague conference in Sydney where the governments of all Australian colonies were represented it was decided that uniform action should be taken to prevent the spread of the disease. The rules of the Venice plague conference were adopted. Regulations have also been adopted for compulsory inoculation with prophylactics.

The following two notes are from the "Spectator" of the 14th of April:—

The "Montreal Daily Star" publishes in a recent issue a most interesting batch of letters from the Canadian soldiers at the front. They are animated by a most cordial spirit of good-fellowship towards their brothers-in-arms, and exhibit a truly Tapleyan capacity for cheerfulness amid trying conditions. One of them, describing the tattered condition of his shirt, adds that it is "very warm on one side;" another gives a truly humorous account of the various animal nuisances—including

the ostriches, who steal and devour their soap—and all are alike in their appreciation of the Queen's gift of chocolate, their anxiety to be in the thick of the fighting, and their enthusiasm for Lord Roberts, Lord Kitchener, and General Hector MacDonald. The two former are portrayed with quaint realism in the following passage:—"Thursday morning we had the joy of seeing at close quarters the herces of India and the Soudan,—Roberts and Kitchener. They are a peculiar pair, 'Bobs,' a little man with a face wrinkled and coloured like a raisin; Kitchener, like a retired pugilist or a 'chucker-out' at a hotel. Between two such different men some plan should be found to do for the Boers."

The important speech delivered on Friday week in the French Chamber by General de Galliffet, upon which we have commented at length elsewhere, contained two interesting personal references. While asserting with arguments which may become historical that coups d'état were no longer possible in France the Minister of War declared that fifteen years ago General Boulanger might have attempted one, but "he had not the soul of a great criminal," and General Saussier, then Governor of Paris, would have prevented him. As for the present, if the Governor of Paris, "my friend General Brugère, saw me trying it he would arrest me at once, and I should do the same for him." That is very plain speaking from the sternest General in France, and must have carried dismay not only into extreme, but also into Nationalist, ranks. Practically it means that the latter before they risk their necks by a revolt must get rid not only of this Government, but of any Government which General de Galliffet could enter, and not only of General de Galliffet, but of any Minister of War of equally inflexible honour. They must not only buy two General Monks, which is difficult, but must foist them into the Ministry and the Governorship. Generals cannot strike while out of office—at least this is General de Galliffet's opinion—for they would not be obeyed.

"ENGINEERING" says that a flying machine has not yet been created sufficiently energetic to transport a man from one place to another, as in ordinary balloon practice. The most recent experiments for navigating the air are mere repetitions of those already known, and manifest a strange disregard of the fundamental conditions which must be fulfilled before aviation can take rank with man's achievements in locomotion on land and on water. These conditions are briefly as follows: (1) An aviating machine should have power to ascend and descend at any place and at any time, under ordinary conditions of wind and weather; (2) it should be able to move in any direction or remain stationary above the earth; (3) the machine should contain within itself an automatic principle of safety by which, in the event of any accident to a vital part of the mechanism, the descent would be effected without danger to the aviators. All the means so far devised for navigating the air fail to satisfy one or other of these essential conditions. Soaring aeroplanes fail conspicuously in all these conditions, partaking more of the character of projectiles or aerial torpedoes than of a means of locomotion. Mr. Hiram Maxim is disposed to view the result of his recent magnificent experiment in this light, and has even proposed that his apparatus shall be used as a military projectile. None of the means so far devised, from the time of Leonardo da Vinci, is competent to solve the problem of aerial locomotion in accordance with the conditions above de-

fined; and, with one exception, the category of possible solutions is exhausted. In the absence of the discovery of some new property of matter, the remaining method by which the problem may in the future be attacked, is to reverse the action of a parachute by a vibratory motion, produced by a motor of some kind; to cause the parachute to rise against the action of gravity, instead of using it solely for the purpose of descending towards the earth, as heretofore. When the power of ascension is once attained, travelling through the air in a horizontal direction is a comparatively minor problem and may be brought about by inclining the vibratory parachute from the perpendicular, in the direction of motion required by well-known mechanical means. The sustaining surface of the parachute would be sufficiently large to enable the aviators to descend with safety, in the event of the sudden failure of the aviating mechanism.

A TELEGRAM from New York dated the 12th ult. conveys some very interesting news from Egypt. It says:—

Professor Flinders Petrie has just reported the results of the past winter's exploration at Abydos and other score-houses of records of prehistoric times in the Egyptian desert. Fascinating, indeed, are the season's discoveries, for practically they add a thousand years to the written history of the human race. The records unearthed cover almost the whole period of the first dynasty of the Egyptian kings, heretofore regarded as more or less mythological and extending from 4900 to 5000 B. C.

Now we are able to handle royal drinking bowls from the palaces, to compare their art and carvings, to criticise the posthumous respect paid to each King and to feel much more familiar with the daily life of this age than we can with that of the Saxon kings. All this has come about through the careful study of three or four insignificant looking lumps of mud. The royal wine jars were sealed, and in most cases only bore the common name of the King, which was not recorded in the lists of the kings, but some seals bore both names, and from these the actual tombs of the fifth, sixth and seventh kings of the first dynasty have been identified. Other royal tombs of the same group were those of other kings of the first dynasty. The discovery has also, by the style of the work and position of the objects of King Aha, led to this King being identified with Menes, the founder of the Egyptian monarchy.

THE New York "Nation" has the following remarks on the Ship-subsidy Bill:

The Ship-subsidy Bill provides for two independent subsidies: the first is for compensation to American vessels, both sail and steam, and without regard to speed or tonnage; the second, an additional compensation to steamers, which is graded according to speed and tonnage. For the larger steamers this additional speed subsidy is by far the more lucrative of the two, and the rate goes up to two and three-tenths cents per gross ton on the largest and fastest steamers. This will enable the four large vessels of the American Line (the only American ships which can earn the maximum subsidy) to collect about \$25,000 for each voyage to Southampton. In view of the value of this speed subsidy, it is of the greatest importance for the Treasury Department to have an accurate statement of the speed of the vessel. The ship's log must, of course, show the distance sailed, and this is at the hand of the officers of the Treasury Department, so that, by the simplest and most obvious method, the Government can inform itself as to the amount of speed subsidy earned. But, instead of this

simple and accurate method, the Bill goes out of its way to provide for a speed test which opens the door to the most serious impositions on the Government, viz., *sic* hours' continuous steaming at sea in ordinary weather in water of sufficient depth to make the test a fair and just one."

The criticisms of this method of compensation, based on a forced test, have been loud and deep, but nothing in the history of shipbuilders' premiums for naval vessels can be compared with the effect of the test proposed by this act. The rate of compensation which is to be fixed by this forced speed-test is, first, multiplied by the number of hundred miles sailed; the product thus produced is, second, multiplied by the tonnage of the vessel; the product thus produced is, third, multiplied by the number of voyages in each year; and the product so produced is, fourth, multiplied by the twenty years during which the subsidy continues. When it is remembered that the average round voyage across the Atlantic will be upwards of six thousand miles, and across the Pacific upwards of ten thousand miles, and that the Bill tends to encourage the building of vessels of more than ten thousand tons register, some idea may be gained of the figures with which this forced speed rate is to be successively multiplied, and of the resulting bill against the Government. More than this, the Bill contains no guarantee that, after a vessel has received a registered speed based on this six-hour test, she will not thereafter work a much lower speed, and yet collect for full speed.

SINCE "the clothes make the man," and also the woman, there are doubtless many who will take interest in "The Art Fashion Journal," and "The Ladies' Tailor," which we have just received, and which deal with dress in a scientific way. The former, among other things, discusses khaki, which has been a fruitful source of argument in Shanghai recently. As to its meaning they say:—

What does the word mean to the etymologist? That most important individual, the man in the street (and the woman in the haughty cab) apparently thinks it means some newly-manufactured material especially discovered for the protection of our men at the front against the prowess of Boer sharpshooters. How ludicrously wrong this idea is a glance at a polyglot dictionary will at once demonstrate. The word simply describes a colour, a colour which may be applied to any and every class of material. Drill, serge, woollen goods, cotton goods, silk, shoddy—anything. And, as regards the word itself, and the colour it describes, the etymologist cannot be otherwise than shocked, if not disgusted, to hear it used and see it printed so universally when he knows, as he must do, its association with vulgarity and dirtiness. The word is not to be found in Johnson, Webster, or Nuttall; but the "Encyclopædic Dictionary" gives it, and its meaning there is: "An earthy or grey clay colour used to dye the uniform of Indian soldiers and Sepoys. A sect of Brahmins called Khaki because they apply the ashes of cow-dung to their dress and persons." The Greek dictionary gives us *kaa-kaa*, dirt; the Welsh vocabulary, the German, the Spanish, even the Mori, has the same word, spelt a little differently, it is true, but in every case the meaning is the same. It is of the earth earthy—dirt, of the dirtiest kind; that is the meaning of the word which has come to be looked upon as emblematic of British patriotism.

THE following sensible letter from "An Englishwoman" appears in a recent "Spectator":—

Sir,—I think it may help to remove some misconceptions as to the temper of

French people with regard to their English visitors and the general temper of Paris at this moment, if I tell you my experience of a short visit. The Parisians were as polite as ever, the prices no higher, and, notwithstanding the motor-cars, the traffic not worse than usual. Owing to many of the principal streets having been laid with wood-pavement, the town is decidedly quieter than it used to be. There are certainly no symptoms of Anglo-phobia calculated to annoy the British tourist, who will find the sommeliers as anxious as ever that the English should, for once, poor things, know the taste of a good dinner. The casual pedestrian, when asked the way in the halting Anglo-French of your correspondent, was as helpful as usual, and even the Paris cabman was as nearly polite as he ever is, even to his compatriots. In a word, the notion of English people meeting with incivility and insult in Paris just now because they are English is absurd.—I am, Sir, etc.

THE "Spectator" of the 21st of April has the following note:—

The Russian Emperor and Empress are visiting Moscow, in order, it is said, to pray at the oldest Russian shrines that the next child born to them may be a boy, and the succession thus continued to their own descendants. The people, however, who have been bemused by months of furious diatribes against Great Britain, are convinced that the Emperor will from Moscow announce his will that the war between Great Britain and the Boer Republics must cease under pain of his immediate intervention. As the Emperor has already refused to take advantage of the war, and as the Russian armies could no more reach South Africa than the moon, the report is ridiculous; but so widely was it diffused that M. de Witte, the Finance Minister, thought it wise to summon the bankers of St. Petersburg to a conference in which he solemnly denied that any project of the kind was in contemplation. The bankers must have smiled, but the incident points to a danger which undoubtedly exists. The enemies of peace no longer content themselves with abuse of this or that Power; they invent positive statements or narratives of fact in the hope that the consequent excitement may so inflame opinion as to compel some action which will bring on war. That seems very rude diplomacy, but we doubt if statesmen quite appreciate the depth in many countries of popular ignorance. Millions of white men believe that the Pope is a prisoner lying in a cell on straw, and millions more are certain that Mr. Chamberlain is preparing an invasion of France in order to take possession of Madagascar.

Law Reports.

H.B.M.'s CIVIL SUMMARY COURT.

Shanghai, 15th June.

Before F. S. A. BOURNE, Esq.,
Assistant Judge.

C. & J. TELEPHONE CO., v. KEELING.

This was a claim for Tls. 20, subscription alleged to be due by F. G. Keeling to the China and Japan Telephone Co.

Mr. J. J. Bowman, representing the creditor company, said that defendant had been a subscriber for several years. Last September the company issued a notice saying that they could not guarantee to carry on the Exchange after the end of December, 1899. That notice was sent to all subscribers. Then they issued a further notice in the local papers, saying that the Exchange would be continued until the 31st of March. He received no communication from Mr. Keeling and every other

subscriber had paid up. Mr. Keeling had been written to and the shroff had called on him. A letter was put in by witness in which he had asked for a settlement of the account, and defendant's reply thereto was also handed in.

In answer to His Honour, defendant said the people at his hotel might have used the telephone, after the notice. It was his intention to give it up in December, as it was no good and he was paying a big price for it. He claimed that his contract with the Company was at an end on 31st December. He did not see the notice in the papers. He was not disputing over the Tls. 20 but on principle.

His Honour—I can quite believe that. It would, he said, be best if Mr. Keeling could bring people from the hotel to swear that the telephone had not been used and that he (defendant) had given orders against its use.

Defendant said he could not do so. The Company should have cut the wire. He thought their action very arbitrary.

His Honour said Mr. Keeling had saved the time of the Court by saying that he could not bring witnesses to say the telephone had not been used and there would be judgment for plaintiffs.

16th June.

C. H. TOM v. H. WILSON.

His Honour said this was a special summons to recover on a bill of exchange or promissory note the sum of \$50.

Mr. Loftus Jones, who appeared for defendant said he admitted service of summons and he understood that he practically admitted the account. His client was summoned for 10 o'clock but had gone away to transact some business.

His Honour—The time I take these cases is always half-past 10. If it was put down for 10 o'clock it was a mistake.

Mr. Macdonald, Usher of the Court, said it was put down for 10, but there was a reason for that as it was stated that he was leaving at 11.

Mr. Jones said he would apply for an adjournment.

His Honour said there had been an application to hold bail as it was said defendant intended to leave. If he was not going to appear or guarantee the payment of the money, he would have to issue a warrant for his arrest.

Mr. Jones said he could not give such a guarantee. Defendant had told him he was not going away. He was expecting a remittance now and had gone to the bank about some money.

His Honour—I must issue a warrant. You go and find him, Mr. Macdonald, and tell him I am waiting here. If he comes it will be all right; if not we must arrest him on the warrant at once.

The Court then adjourned while the warrant was being executed.

Shortly after noon Detective Brown came to the Court with the defendant in custody on the Court's warrant. On his Honour taking his seat on the Bench,

Mr. Loftus Jones said—Your Honour, I would like to say that I have retired from this case.

His Honour (to defendant)—I did not consider the appearance of your solicitor this morning a sufficient appearance, for it is reason, that he was not sufficiently instructed. You did come here at 10 o'clock and I thought it better for you to come again. There is a claim against you for \$50 by a Chinaman named Tom. Do you acknowledge the debt?

Defendant—Yes, I owe him \$50.

His Honour—If you owe the money, how do you intend to pay it?

Defendant—I will pay it on Monday.

His Honour—Will you give me some security for the payment?

Defendant—My luggage is ample security. It is at Mrs. Stewart's.

His Honour—I understand you are trying to take a passage to leave Shanghai?

Defendant—I know nothing about it. I have not taken a passage, nor have I tried to do so.

His Honour—I do not wish to give you unnecessary trouble, but I do not wish to see the Chinese lose his money. If you can pay the \$50 you might as well pay it now.

Defendant said he only got the summons on the previous night when he was unwell. He asked a lawyer to see if he could get the case adjourned till Monday.

His Honour—If you will give me security that the money will be paid to-day the matter is at an end so far as I am concerned.

Defendant here handed his Honour a document which he said was the cause of the delay. It would show that he had an account in a certain bank and that he was only waiting to have it transferred.

His Honour—Very well; pay the money to-day to Mr. Macdonald.

Defendant—I will pay to-day before 4 o'clock. This idea of my leaving the town is absurd.

His Honour (to Mr. Macdonald)—If the money is not paid by 4 o'clock, I will not tell you what to do; you must take what steps are necessary.

Defendant—My property is all at Mrs. Stewart's; it is worth \$600. I suppose you will give me reasonable time in which to pay. I give you my word of honour I did not intend to go away.

His Honour—Very well; you can go.

Mr. Macdonald said there was a second summons against defendant for \$78.

His Honour (to defendant)—It will be all right then if you give him \$100 to-day before 4, and the balance on Monday.

Defendant agreed to do so and left the Court.

H.B.M.'s POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 15th June.

Before E. H. BURROWS, Esq.,
Police Magistrate.

R. v. MYERS AND OTHERS.

W. Myers, F. H. Lindgreen, and C. Alster, A.B.s. from the British barque Howard D. Troop, were charged with having been drunk and disorderly on the Broadway on the previous afternoon and with having assaulted two 'richsa coolies.

Chinese Constable 574 stated that at 3.30 p.m. yesterday he saw the defendants striking 'ricksha coolies on the Broadway. Defendants were all drunk. He did not see Myers strike a blow. Witness told them to stop, but they would not and he blew his whistle. Two natives, two Sikhs and a Sergeant came on the scene. The men were arrested and did not go quietly.

P. C. Maman gave evidence as to the arrest, and said the men were all very drunk.

Chang Shun-foo, 'richsa coolie, said Myers had engaged him from 11.30 a.m. till 3.30 p.m. When he asked for money at the Sailors' Home the men assaulted him. He did not receive one cash. He saw the men resisting the police.

Another coolie with a much discoloured eye gave similar testimony.

Myers said that he, with four others, came on shore and went to the Consulate from Yangtzepoo, part of the way in 'richsas which they paid off. On returning, they again took 'richsas, the carpenter and sailmaker paying 10 cts. to each coolie. The coolies followed them and caught hold of them; they had some drink and this excited them and they could not keep their temper.

Lindgreen told a similar tale, saying that the coolies attacked them with mud and dirt.

Alster said he could only say the same as the others.

His Worship—There is no charge against you by your captain and I do not propose to put you on board, but there is the charge of being drunk and disorderly and particularly that of resisting the police, who are authorised to keep order in the streets. To resist them is a very serious thing. I shall fine you each \$5 for resisting the police, and \$2 for the assault on the 'ricsha coolies. These two coolies, out of the \$7, will receive 20cts. each. I think there must have been some misunderstanding about the coolies, you thinking you had paid them when you had not.

18th June.

R. v. AALLO.

Carl Aallo, an able seaman of the sailing vessel Troop, was charged with being drunk and disorderly in the Fearon Road on the 17th instant, and also with assaulting a Chinese woman by kicking her.

As to the charge of drunkenness evidence was given by two Chinese policemen. The prisoner was drunk and loafing about in Fearon Road, they said, and they were told by a coolie from the Silk Filature that he had maltreated a Chinese woman. When one of the constables tried to arrest him he slapped him in the face. The other gave the necessary assistance, and the man was taken to the police station. He was disorderly all the time.

Then the woman's evidence was taken as to the assault. She was returning to her work as a cocoon cleaner in the filature, she said, when she saw the prisoner chasing people about. The others managed to get away from him, but he caught her and knocked her down. He kicked her and she became senseless. She did not know how many kicks she had received, for she was removed to the hospital unconscious. The doctor told her it would be quite three weeks before she was about again. She earned 140 cash a day.

Sergeant Gibson said that the woman would not let the lady doctor at St Luke's Hospital make a proper examination, and for that reason the latter had preferred not to give anything in the nature of a certificate as to the case.

The woman was asked about this, and finally said that she did not understand what was required, or she would very willingly have consented to the examination.

The prisoner, who did not speak much English, said he was too drunk to remember what had occurred.

His Worship said that if the woman had complied with the hospital directions, and a certificate had been placed before him, it might have been more serious for the prisoner. As it was, he would order him to be put on board, and fine him \$10, in addition to the fine that he ordinarily would have to pay when he was put on board. Of this fine \$3 would go to the woman.

19th June.

R. v. PLANT AND ALSTER.

F. Plant and C. Alster, of the sailing vessel H. D. Troop, were charged, the former with being drunk and incapable in the compound of the Hangkew Police Station on the night previous; and the latter with being drunk and incapable in Broadway at a somewhat later hour.

Police evidence was given formally of the finding and arrest of these men, with the additional statement that Alster had been before the Court before.

Plant was ordered to be put on board, and Alster was fined \$5, a similar order being made in his case.

GERMAN CONSULAR COURT.

Shanghai, 13th June.

Before Dr. ACKERMANN, Vice-Consul.

THE ULBRICHT CASE.

Fritz Max Ulbricht, late secretary of the Club Concordia, charged by the Hongkew Coffee House with embezzlement, was to-day again brought before the Court. The hearing was of a private nature, the prisoner being officially examined as to his antecedents, etc. The date for the trial proper has not been fixed yet.

Shanghai, 19th June.

Before E. SCHNITZLER, Esq. (Consul-General), and Messrs. H. BECK, H. LOHLEIN, W. WIEDERHOLD, and H. SICKERMANN.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

Fritz Max Ulbricht was charged with having embezzled \$2,600, the property of the German Club at Shanghai, and also with having embezzled \$700, the property of the Hongkew Coffee House proprietors.

The prisoner made no defence, simply pleading guilty.

Evidence was given by Messrs. Stenhouse, Lemke and Carl, and the prisoner was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment.

He will be sent to Germany by the next German mail steamer.

MIXED COURT.

Shanghai, 14th June.

Before Mr. WENG (Magistrate), and Mr. S. F. MAYERS (British Assessor).

E. J. HOGG v. SUN CHIN-YUNG.

In this case Mr. Hogg applied for a judgment of the Mixed Court given some time ago to be carried out. Mr. T. Morgan Phillips appeared for the defendant, and asked for an adjournment as he had only been instructed the day before. The Assessor said the case had been going on some time and had been remanded only a week ago. Mr. Phillips should have been instructed before. The Court desired Mr. Hogg to proceed. Mr. Hogg said the case was that of a judgment of the Court in which he had to pay Tls. 1,800 balance due on the land and Tls. 1,800 for the buildings on it. The title deed and receipt for taxes had been exhibited in Court. He claimed that he should be entitled to the land on payment of the money into Court and Mr. Hogg handed a cheque for the amount into Court. The Assessor explained to Mr. Phillips that Mr. Hogg pleaded that the former judgment had not been exercised and for years he had been unable to take possession of the land. He, Mr. Hogg, was willing to pay any reasonable amount into Court for the inconvenience to defendants. Mr. Phillips repeated his request for an adjournment and the case was remanded for a fortnight. Mr. Hogg claimed that he had a clean title deed by the Taotai and if that was upset all the title deeds in Shanghai would be upset.

E. O. ARBUTHNOT v. P'AO YUAN-HSING.

This case was remanded a week before to come up to-day. Mr. E. Nelson (Messrs. Stokes and Platt) appeared for plaintiffs and Mr. T. Morgan Phillips for defendant. Mr. Nelson called several witnesses who at one time more or less knew a man named Pun Yuen-chong, whose name was on the bill of sale, and Chu Yu-chi, whose name was on the Shengko paper. One witness, a native, was employed, at the time of the sale, as accountant to the broker who sold the land, and spoke to being present at the transaction. The question arose as to how two different signatures were on the documents—the bill of sale and the shengko paper. One witness stated that Chu, being a taipan of the firm of

Pun Yuen-chong was fully authorised to sign the shengko paper. A prior bill of sale was put in by plaintiffs and much cross examination elicited the remark from the Assessor that the case was in horrible confusion. Mr. Phillips caused a little sensation by a statement that the bill of sale had been abstracted from Chu Yu-chi. Mr. Nelson pointed out that if the land belonged to Chu, Chu had never paid any taxes upon it. Mr. Chu Yu-chi was called but was troubled with a poor memory. He claimed the land was his; he had lost the title deed; he had never sold the land, he denied the signature as his on the shengko paper and any connection with the firm of Pun Yuen-chong. He said Pun was not a respectable man but he had employed him (Pun) as a broker. Pun died about a month ago. Mr. Nelson called upon Chu to produce his books showing his purchase of the land and the case was adjourned until the 22nd instant.

18th June.

Before Mr. WENG (Magistrate) and Mr. S. F. MAYERS (British Assessor).

AN ARMED CHINESE.

A man was accused of being in unlawful possession of a huge sheathed sword, and two sets of fighting irons, and thereby being dangerous to the peace of the Settlement. Inspector Bourke stated that the man was arrested on information and was found in possession of the above-mentioned articles, besides a flag, some "chops," and a long tape line bearing a number of characters. The flag was three-cornered, with the centre yellow and a red scalloped border. The flag bore characters which corresponded with the "chops," which gave his name and that of some secret society. Inspector Bourke added that the man admitted he was the only member of that particular society in Shanghai and went to the city every day for the purpose of drill. The Inspector said he did not doubt that all the stories about the Boxers being in Shanghai and drilling in the neighbourhood emanated from this man. He had admitted being in Shanghai some 40 days only.

Prisoner stated to the Court that he came from Peking having been sent to get rid of some goods.

Inspector Bourke said the man, when questioned at the Police Station, denied ever having been at Peking.

The Court decided to remand the man in custody of the Police, thinking it safer than to permit him to be at large.

A man employed at the Laou Kung Mow Cotton Mill was charged with stealing a quantity of picture labels used upon cotton yarn. Mr. H. Fooks prosecuted and said the labels were in quite another department to where accused was employed. The Court sentenced accused to seven days' canque.—The native ex-constables Nos. 561 and 475 concerned in the case of extortion which came before the Court on the 15th instant were brought before the Court for sentence. Inspector Ramsey said they had been dismissed the force and pressed for punishment so that it would deter other men in the force from imitating them. He considered them more to blame than the loafers whom they employed and pointed out No 561 as having borne a bad character in the force. The Court discharged the men.

Shanghai, 19th June.

Before Mr. WENG (Magistrate) and Dr. BARCHET (American Assessor).

CHINA AND JAPAN TRADING CO. v. KWONG DAH.

This was a case in which the China and Japan Trading Company sued Kwong Dah Hong for Tls. 4,324.16, the difference between the amount of a contract made between the parties, and price at which the goods concerned were finally sold, the

Hong having refused to take them up. The case had been before the Court on several occasions, and had been adjourned in order that certain partners in the Hong might be brought before the Court. One of the partners, who was represented by Mr. Holcomb and who previously had claimed that he was not a partner, had been kept in the Mixed Court.

When the case came forward on Thursday last the principal partners in the Hong—as had happened before—were not forthcoming, and the magistrate spoke strongly to the runners, saying that he would punish them if something satisfactory was not arranged at the next hearing.

No further parties were forthcoming at this hearing, and after reprimanding the runners a second time the magistrate ordered one of them to receive 1,000 blows. A certain number of these were administered in Court, and Mr. E. Nelson (Messrs. Stokes and Platt) who appeared for the plaintiffs suggested to the assessor that probably the less the runner had received would result in the attendance of the other defendants.

The magistrate ultimately agreed with this view and adjourned the case until Thursday, expressing the opinion that there seemed to be a general conspiracy to get out of a just debt.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

BIRTHS.

ARMISTEAD.—On the 13th of June, 1900, at 16, Whang-poo Road, the wife of F. C. ARMISTEAD, of a son.

SOPHER.—On the 14th of June, 1900, at No. 34, Szechuen Road, the wife of M. A. Sopher, of a daughter.

ARMSTRONG.—On the 16th of June, 1900, at No. 5, Mohawk Villas, Shanghai, the wife of F. H. Armstrong, of a son.

LAY.—At 96, Babbling Well Road, on the 18th of June, 1900, the wife of W. G. Lay, Acting Deputy Commissioner of Customs, of a son.

TILBURN.—At 28, Seward Road, Shanghai, on the 18th instant, the wife of David Tilburn, of a daughter.

SMITH.—At 51, Rifle Range Road, on the 19th of June, 1900, the wife of J. Trevor Smith, British and Foreign Bible Society, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

STARKEY-TOSHI.—On the 14th of June, 1900, at H.B.M. Consulate, Cankiang, E. Starkey to Miyasaki Toshi.

DEATHS.

RIBEIRO.—At No. 4, Park Lane, Shanghai, on the 15th of June, 1900, Esmeria Vieira Ribeiro.

EASTLACK.—At Paoli, Penn. at the residence of his sister, on the 20th of May, Walter R. Eastlack, late of Shanghai, in the 43rd year of his age. Deeply regretted.

SMITH.—At No. 2, Dent Road, on the 17th of June, suddenly, Albert, the infant son of James and Bella Smith, aged 3 months and 8 days.

PASSENGERS.

OUTWARD.

Per str. Clyde, for London—Messrs. Patterson, and Norden, Messrs. G. C. Haworth, A. McAlister, W. Ferguson, J. S. Erskine, and Duncan. For Penang—Mrs. and Misses (2) Getley.

Per str. Indus, for Marseilles—Messrs. Willeumier, F. Fuhrmeister, J. de Cordon, Graillet, Rouget, and Gourier. For London—Mr. J. S. C. Morrison. For Singapore—Messrs. Kou, Shijama, and H. Chond. For Saigon—Mrs. Wisheit, and Mr. Shindo. For Hongkong—Mrs. and Miss Carvalho, Miss Griffith, Messrs. J. Rosenfeld, A. Juesab, J. M. Carvalho, J. Lavail, Krimbosch, Trosh, Emanadin, and J. Grant.

Per str. City of Rio de Janeiro, for San Francisco—Commander Sperry, Rev. W. P. Chalfant, Masters C. E. Chalfant, W. B. Chalfant, and G. A. Chalfant, Messrs. W. P. Chalfant, Stanley, and Oake, and M. Lind-skeg. For London—Sir Frank Swettenham. For Nagasaki—Mrs. J. A. Wattie, and Mr. H. Browett. For Kobe—Mr. W. T. Gracey. For Yokohama—Messrs. Nohara, and G. Hare.

Per str. Wosang, for Vladivostok—Major and Mrs. Higgs, and Mr. W. P. Hamlin.

Per str. Kobe Maru, for Nagasaki—Mrs. Hillier and 2 children, Mrs. Bafiloff, Mrs. Katz, Mrs. Metsusaka, Miss Yuen Chow, Messrs. H. A. Ramsden, T. Cowen, F. M. Bechtel, F. Ravetta, Tsu Yang-ching, Tsing Ching-ching, T. Yundo, W. Tsudaki, and T. Yamaguchi. For Shimonoeki—Messrs. T. Wada, F. Ravetta, and Tode. For Kobe—Messrs. R. Lyons, F. Matsusaka, and Morris. For Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. G. Brockelbank and child, Miss Takemoto, Messrs. Deguchi, and Cheng Bing-keng.

Per str. Empress of India, for Hongkong—Mrs. Neilson, Messrs. David Glass, and Dietrick.

Per str. Shengking, for Tientsin—Miss Cromarty.

Per str. Ngankin, for Hankow—Messrs. Got, and Rechlitzin.

Per str. Haeshin, for Foochow—Mrs. Wang.

Per str. Haeshin, for Foochow—Mr. Liu Pei-sun and servant.

Per str. Kiangteen, for Ningpo—Mr. F. Griffin.

Per str. Kiangyue, for Hankow—Messrs. Smolik, and L. Prandres.

Per str. Tatung, for Kiukiang—Mr. T. W. Lammert.

Per str. Kiangfoo, for Chinkiang—Mr. Bin.

Per str. Tooman, for Tangku—Messrs. Behrendt, and J. Matsunaga.

Per str. Kiangyung, for Nanking—Mr. Shen and servant.

Per str. Pekin, for Ningpo—Mr. J. S. Ching.

Per str. Kiangfoo, for Nanking—Mr. Tsai.

INWARD.

Per str. America Maru, from San Francisco, etc.—Mr., Mr., and Miss Ford, and Mr. Jas. Harvie.

Per str. Empress of India, from Vancouver—Mr., Mrs. and (4) Misses D. Gilmour, Mrs. Ching Sing-foo, Miss Gee Toy, and Mr. T. Lemon. From Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. Wrightson, Messrs. G. C. Haworth, and K. P. Tutthill. From Kobe—Mrs. Gulonsen, Baron Von Gruter, Messrs. E. E. Parsons, and Von Hofman. From Nagasaki—Lt. R. T. Ballard, and Mr. Arlt.

Per str. Kobe Maru, from Yokohama, etc.—Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins, Madame Fellmann, Dr. E. C. Smyth, Messrs. Bechtel, Spalck-hover, T. Wada, K. Nishizawa, and T. Yamawaki.

Per str. Mikawa Maru, from Nagasaki—Messrs. Heron, Chepelan, and Villemal.

Per str. Bayern, from Genoa—Messrs. Paul Lueker, C. Westphal, and T. Morat. From Naples—Capt. Z. T. Kirchoff, and Mr. H. Michels. From Hamburg—Messrs. Schröder, C. T. Tchong, Lulu Tchong, Erst Gehrke, Chao-ma, Chang-shun, and Chung-fu. From Southampton—Mr. Grainger and family. From Penang—Mr. and Mrs. Mees. From Singapore—Mr. Gustav Weilschott. From Hongkong—Mrs. Fox and baby, Miss Pietschmann, Messrs. T. Hanck, A. Rouffart, Hai Cheon-yen, A. R. Cairé, A. Flegeltaub, and A. Hillebrandt.

Per str. Lyceumoon, from Hongkong—Mr. Messmer.

Per str. Pekin, from Ningpo—Messrs. Rayner, and Wiederhold.

Per str. Kwangchi, from Tientsin and Chefoo—Mr. and Master Barry.

Per str. Suian, from Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Phillips and child.

Per str. Kutwo, from Hankow—Mrs. Callaco, Messrs. Lammert, Gerard, Watelet, Lachlan, Day, and King.

Per str. Pekin, from Ningpo—Rev. and Mrs. Fitch and infant.

Per str. Tatung, from Hankow—Mrs. Wilk, Mrs. Remusat and child, Messrs. Schlee, Rodewald, Marman, Mutter, and Waleh.

Per str. Anping, from Tangku and Chefoo—Rev. Father Lecholex.

Per str. Kiangfoo, from Hankow—Miss Mitchell, Messrs. A. B. Rosenfeld, Jones, T.

H. Dawson, S. K. Key, G. A. Achard, and E. K. Chandler.

Per str. Oigawa Maru, from Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Kosaka and children, Mrs. M. King, and Mr. H. D. Ramsden.

Per str. Pekin, from Ningpo—Rev. Boscat.

Per str. Suiwo, from Hankow—Mrs. Sloss, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. von Tettenborn, Mrs. Casbro, Messrs. Wheen, Mobshy, Thomas, Hienon, and Roche.

Per str. Paohua, from Hankow—Messrs. von Böhl-Claves, and A. Nelson.

Per str. Wuchang, from Newchwang—Rey. C. S. and Mrs. Modhurst and 2 children, Madame Makowsky, Lieuts. A. Bonlack, and D. C. Maksootoff, Messrs. Blacher, G. H. Stouch, and A. Andrex.

Per str. Poyang, from Hankow—Mrs. Merrill and child, Mrs. M. Haffie and child, Messrs. F. Angustin, L. Michelot, de Cartier, W. Staats, Barrett, T. A. Ross, A. Campbell, Mulko, and Croker, 1 Petty Officer.

Per str. Kiangsing, from Tangku—Mrs. Guy Bidwell and 2 children, Mrs. Takeda, Messrs. Cartwright, S. Komuro, Awomura, B. Otani, and Y. Goh. From Chefoo—Mr. and Mrs. Gore-Booth.

Per str. Kiangteen, from Ningpo—Messrs. P. G. von Möllendorff, and Mr. F. Griffin.

Per str. Leeyuen, from Tientsin—Surgeon Stanton, and Mr. W. Stewart.

Per str. Hsinyü, from Tangku and Chefoo—Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Messrs. Ash, and Taylor.

Per str. Kiangkwan, from Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Woodbridge and family (7), Mrs. J. A. Duncan, Messrs. Pullan, and Hartwig.

Per str. Sual, from Hankow—Mrs. McLeish and 2 children, and Mr. Rosenbaum.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer		Wind.		Hygro-meteor.		Thermometer in shade.		Initials.
	9 A.M.	Atmos. Therm.	Direction.	Force.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max.	Min.	
Jun 14	29.50	77.5	S.W.	2	77.5	73.0	81.5	68.0	B.
15	29.64	76.0	N.W.	1	76.0	72.0	80.0	72.0	C.
16	29.74	79.0	East	4	79.0	66.0	76.0	64.0	D.
17	29.88	62.0	S.W.	8	62.0	62.0	76.0	55.0	B.C.
18	29.90	70.5	"	2	70.5	65.5	77.0	64.5	"

EXPLANATION.

Initials:—b, blue sky; c, clouds; f, fog; h, hail; l, lightning; m, misty (hazy); o, overcast (dull); r, rain; s, snow; t, thunder; z, calm. Force from 1 to 12, estimated.

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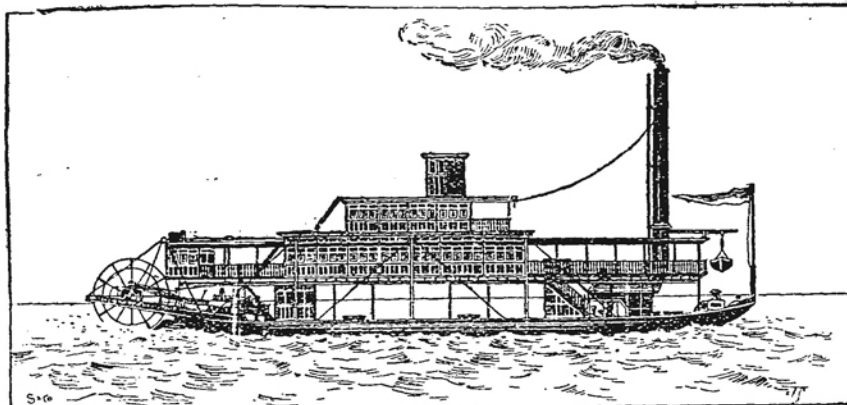
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STERNWHEEL STEAMERS have been found by experience to be the best type of vessel for shallow river navigation under many conditions of working, and of these Messrs. Yarrow have built a very large number of successful examples for all parts of the world.

Vessels on this system are constructed when required, to draw as little as 10 inches.

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4th April, 1900.



SPECIAL BOTTLE.



1 doz. "Sparklets"
weight 4 ozs.

One "Sparklets" the
equivalent of 1½ bottles
Soda Water.

AN
UP TO DATE PRACTICAL INVENTION
FOR
MAKING ANY AERATED WATER YOURSELF
OR
AERATING ANY LIQUID WITHOUT DILUTION
WITH THE SPECIAL BOTTLE AND
"Sparklets" SHOWN AT SIDE

SOME ADVANTAGES.

No Cumbersome Apparatus,
Pure Fresh Aeration.
Done in a Minute.
You Aerate
WHAT, WHEN, & WHERE
you choose.

INVALUABLE

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by the Medical Profession.

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away from Home.

ECONOMICAL, PURE, PORTABLE, SIMPLE.

Tablets and Fruit Powders, readily soluble
in water, supplied for making any Mineral or
Medicinal Water or Refreshing Fruit and
Tonic Drinks.

Supplied by **ALL CHEMISTS, STORES, &c.**

SIMPLE INSTRUCTIONS SUPPLIED WITH EACH BOTTLE.

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AERATORS, LIMITED,
London,
E.C.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital\$10,000,000
Reserve Fund.....\$11,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.\$10,000,000

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On Current Account at the rate of 2 per
cent per Annum on the daily balance up
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For 12 months,	5 per cent per Annum.
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31de-1900 189 Shanghai, 17th Apr., 1900.
Z (c.a.)

23my-01 262

28th February, 1900.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Tea.—Hankow Statistics, from the General Chamber of Commerce Circular of 14th June.—Business reported since the 7th inst., is as under :—

	1900.	1899.
Settlements.....	33,804 $\frac{1}{2}$ -chests.	24,645 $\frac{1}{2}$ -chests.
Consisting of the following Teas :—		
Ningchows.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -chests, at £14.00 @ 57.00 per picul.	
Khemuns	" " 15.00 35.00 "	
Ho-hows	" " 14.00 15.00 "	
I-changs.....	" " 32.00 57.00 "	
Oopacks	" " 11.95 18.00 "	
Oonams	" " 10.40 28.00 "	
Oonfaas	" " 13.75 27.00 "	
Seang-tams	" " 11.00 15.75 "	

The following are Statistics at date, compared with the corresponding circular of last season, viz., 15th June, 1899.

	1900.	1899.		1900.	1899.
HANKOW TEA.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -chests.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -chests.	KIUKIANG TEA.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -chests.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -chests.
Settlements.....	465,793	431,192	Settlements.....	195,683	189,069
Stock	32,533	59,553	Stock	5,244	18,729
Arrivals	498,626	490,745	Arrivals	200,927	207,798

The entire business to date, as compared with the corresponding circular of last year, is estimated as under :—

	1900.	1899.
For London, America and European Continent.....	101,476 $\frac{1}{2}$ -chests.	126,261 $\frac{1}{2}$ -chests.
„ Russia	560,000 „	494,000 „
	661,476	620,261 „

Comparative quotations are as under :—

	1900.	1899.		1898.
Ningchows.....	£14.00 @ 57.00	£16.25 @ 62.00		£14.00 @ 33.00 per picul.
Khemuns	15.00 35.00	23.10		19.00 20.50 „
Ho-hows.....	14.00 15.00	16.00 17.00		14.50 „
I-changs.....	32.00 57.00	49.00		40.00 „
Oopacks	11.95 18.00	13.00 19.00		12.50 40.00 „
Oonams	10.40 23.00	14.00 25.00		9.50 22.50 „
Oonfaas	13.75 27.00	17.00 19.00		14.50 22.50 „
Seang-tams	11.00 15.75	11.50 14.10		9.50 13.00 „

The export to date as per Customs Returns stands thus :—

Season 1900 x 1901.....	7,573,991 lbs.	4,806,751 lbs. Re-exports.
„ 1899 x 1900.....	14,800,675 „	8,783,228 „ „
„ 1898 x 1899.....	11,740,612 „	5,039,505 „ „
„ 1897 x 1898.....	10,006,956 „	6,258,259 „ „

The following are the departures for London—nil. lbs.

Against in 2 steamers last year..... 5,931,223 „

Departures for Odessa :—

June 7th s.s. Kherson..... 2,751,967 „

„ 8th s.s. Odessa..... 2,298,146 „

5,050,113 „

Against in 3 steamers last year 12,016,299 „

FREIGHTS.—To London—The through rate via Shanghai per Conference steamers is 57/6 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

For Odessa—The Volunteer Fleet Steamer Jaroslavl is loading.

✱ The Tea Statistics in this Report are made up to the evening of the 13th instant.

Freight.—From Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s Report of 13th instant :—

There is little of interest to report, the market being very quiet in consequence of the troubles in the North; if these continue a considerable quantity of tonnage will be seeking employment, and rates must necessarily decline.

For London via Suez.—The s.s. *Antenor* will leave on the 21st instant.

For New York via Suez.—Tonnage is plentiful, the following steamers being circulated; the s.s. *Armenia* due on the 18th instant for despatch on the 24th instant, the *Ettrickdale* on the 22th inst. with quick dispatch, the *Sikh* about the end of this month and the *Acara* on the 5th July with the *Afghanistan* and *Kurdistan* to follow.

DEPARTURES.

For London—	<i>Glenshiel</i> s.s. via Foochow	31st ult.
„	<i>Benlarig</i> s.s. „	6th inst.
„	<i>Agamemnon</i> s.s. „	8th „
„	<i>Socotra</i> s.s. „	10th „
„	<i>Chingwo</i> s.s. via Foochow	10th „
For Liverpool direct :—	Nil.	
For New York via Suez :—	<i>Drummond</i> s.s. „	8th inst.
For Havre and Hamburg :—	<i>Sarnia</i> s.s. „	1st „

RATES OF FREIGHT.

LONDON	by Conference Lines, General Cargo	45/0	W. Silk	47/6	Tea	50/0
NORTHERN CONT. PORTS...	" " " " "	45/0	"	47/6	"	50/0
NEW YORK via LONDON...	" " " " "	52/6	"	55/0	"	57/6
BALTIMORE via LONDON...	" " " " "	57/6	"	60/0	"	62/6
KONIGSBERG via LONDON...	" " " " "	52/6	"	55/0	"	57/6
MANCHESTER via LONDON...	" " " " "	57/6	"	60/0	"	62/6
LIVERPOOL via LONDON...	" " " " "	50/0	"	55/0	"	57/6
LIVERPOOL direct	" " " " "	45/0	"	—	"	50/0
HAMBURG	" " " " "	45/0	"	47/6	"	50/0

Above rates are subject to a deferred rebate, as per Conference Circular.

GENOA.....	by Conference Lines, Tallow	36/0 net, General Cargo	40/6 net, W. Silk	42/6 net, Tea	45/0 net.
MARSEILLES	" " " " "	36/0 " " "	40/6 " " "	42/6 " " "	45/0 " "
HAVRE	" " " " "	36/0 " " "	40/6 " " "	42/6 " " "	45/0 " "

40/0 per ton of 20 cwt. for sesamun seeds net for above three ports.

NEW YORK, by Sail.....	No ship on the berth.
Do. via Pacific	1½ gold ct. per lb. Tea,—6 cts. per lb. Silk,—\$10.00 per ton Strawbraid.
Do. via Suez	35/0 General Cargo. 10/0 extra for Turmeric. 35/0 Tea, all net.
BOSTON	42/6 " " "
PHILADELPHIA	42/6 " " "

COAST RATES.

MOJI	TO SHANGHAI	\$2.25 per ton Coal, quiet.
NAGASAKI	"	2.00 " " "
MOJI	" HONGKONG	2.80 " " "
NEWCHWANG	" KOBE.....	25 " "
"	" NAGASAKI	25 " "
"	" SWATOW	45 " "
"	" AMOY	45 " "
"	" WIAMPOA	45 " "
"	" CANTON	45 " "
WUHU	"	
CHINKIANG }	" CANTON	30 cands for regular liners
"	" AMOY	
"	" SWATOW	27 cands nominal.

Coals.—From Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s Report of 13th instant:—

COAL.—JAPAN.—We have no change to report, the market continues very quiet, and we have heard of no transactions of importance.

CARDIFF.—With the exception of small lots for men-of-war visiting the port, there is no demand.

WOLLONGONG.—Stocks are still ample.

Quotations:—The prices quoted below are for the well-known mines, and do not represent the rates for small lots, nor for the common kinds:—

Cardiff, ex godown	Tls. 20.50 per ton, limited demand.
American Anthracite, ex godown	" " no stock.
Sydney Wollongong, cargo ex godown	13.00 " quiet.
Otzuji, ex godown	
Karatz, ex godown	
Ohnoura, ex godown	
Miyannoura Coal	
Komatzu ex godown	Tls. 6.50 a 7.00 per ton.
Hokoku "	
Ohnoura 3 feet.....	
" 5 "	
Japan, Takasima Lump, ex godown	
" Small "	
Namazuta Lump, "	
" Dust "	
Miike Lump, "	
" Small, ex godown	
Kaiping Coal: Linsi Lump	ex godown.....Tls. 7.50
" Linsi Mixed "	" 5.50
" Tongshan No. 9 Lump	" 8.50
" " No. 9 Dust	" 5.00
" " No. 9 Mixed "	" 6.00

Arrivals of Coal during the fortnight have been:—

May 30,	Alunoura Maru, str....	1,890 tons	Namazuta Coal, to consumers.
June 2,	Hsiping, str.	2,500 "	Kaiping Dust Coal, to consumers.
" 3,	Fujisan Maru, str....	1,453 "	Ichimura Coal, to consumers.
" 3,	Atagosan Maru, str....	451 "	Miike Dust Coal, to consumers.
" 4,	Ragnar, str.	2,000 "	Miike Dust Coal, to consumers.
" 4,	Asosan Maru, str....	2,400 "	Shakano Coal, to consumers.
" 7,	Fuying str.	1,727½ "	Mixed Japan Coal, to consumers.
" 7,	Fuying str.	915 "	Kaiping Dust Coal, to consumers.
" 11,	Atagosan Maru, str....	2,000 "	Miike Dust Coal, to consumers.

KEROSENE OIL.—Business is practically at a stand still, and until the political troubles in the North have quieted down, very little will be done. The quotations below are therefore purely nominal.

The damaged cargo of Batoum Oil about 68,000 cases ex *Grosmont* has been sold by Auction, the prices realized being from Tls. 1.64 to Tls. 1.80 per case.

Arrivals during the fortnight have been:—

Devoc's.....	s.v. Howard D. Troop on the 4th inst. with 100,000 cases.
"	s.v. Orealla on the 7th inst. with 70,000 cases.

We estimate our Stocks including above arrivals at:—

Devoc's	722,500 cases.
Batoum	821,900 "
Langkat	116,000 "

Quotations—Devoc's.....Tls. 2.01 per case.

Batoum, Anchor Chop	1.90 "
" Star and Crescent Chop... "	1.85 "
" Ram Chop	1.85 "
" Horse Chop	1.82½ "
" Bulk Oil 2 Tins	1.78 "
" " loose.....	1.40 "
Langkat " 2 Tins	1.78 "
" " loose.....	1.40 "
" Dragon Chop	No quotation.

Exchange.—(Closing Rates)—On London—Telegraphic Transfers, 2s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Bank Bills, demand 2s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Bank Bills, 4 months' sight 2s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. First-Class Credits to Banks, 4 months' sight, 2s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; a 2/9, 6 months' sight, 2s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a 1/2; Private and Documentary, 4 months' sight, 2s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; a 1/2, 6 months' sight, 2s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a 1/2. On France—Bank Bills, Transfer, Fcs. 3.40. Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, 3.46, 6 months' sight, 3.48. On Germany—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, Marks 2.83, lowest 2.83, highest 2.83. On New York—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, per £100 4.80 $\frac{1}{2}$, lowest 67 $\frac{1}{2}$, highest 67 $\frac{1}{2}$. On Hongkong—Telegraphic Transfers, 72 $\frac{1}{2}$, lowest 72 $\frac{1}{2}$, highest 72 $\frac{1}{2}$, per £100. On Yokohama—Telegraphic Transfers, 74 $\frac{1}{2}$, lowest 74 $\frac{1}{2}$, highest 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Yen 100. Private Bills, 15 days' sight, 73 $\frac{1}{2}$, lowest 74, highest 73 $\frac{1}{2}$. On Bombay and Calcutta—Telegraphic Transfers, Rs. 203 $\frac{1}{2}$ /3, lowest 203 $\frac{1}{2}$, highest 203 $\frac{1}{2}$ per £100. Bank Bills, demand, Rs. 203 $\frac{1}{2}$ /1, lowest 203, highest 203 $\frac{1}{2}$. Bullion—Gold Bars, Shanghai, 98 touch, per £10, £362.00, lowest 360.00, highest 370.00. Silver Bars, per £100, £111.15, lowest 111.10, highest 111.20. Mexican dollars, per £100, £73.90, lowest 73.90, highest 74.00. Copper Cash 1,200, lowest 1,200, highest 1,200. Chinese Interest, mace 3.06, lowest 2.5, highest 3.60. Bar Silver in London, per oz. 27 $\frac{1}{2}$, lowest 27 $\frac{1}{2}$, highest 27 $\frac{1}{2}$.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

(From Messrs. Morris & Robertson's Circular.)

	Bar Silver per oz in L don.	ON LONDON.								FRANCE.		GER- MANY.	NEW YORK.	HONG- KONG.	YOKO- HAMA.	INDIA.
		T/Transfers.		Bank 4 m/s.		Credits 4 m/s.		Docty. 4 m/s.		Francs 4 m/s. and 6 do.		4 m/s. Priv.	Docty. 1 m/s.		T/T	T/T Rup.
June.		Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.					
8th.....	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.9	2.9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.9 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.45 $\frac{1}{2}$ /47 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.46/48	2.83	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	202 $\frac{1}{2}$ /3
9th.....	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.9	2.9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.9 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.45 $\frac{1}{2}$ /47 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.46/48	2.83	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	202 $\frac{1}{2}$ /3
11th.....	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.9	2.9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.9 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.45 $\frac{1}{2}$ /47 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.46/48	2.83	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	202 $\frac{1}{2}$ /3
12th.....	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.9	2.9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.9 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.46/3.48	3.46/48	2.83	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	202 $\frac{1}{2}$ /3
13th.....	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.9	2.9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.9 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.46/3.48	3.46/48	2.83	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	202 $\frac{1}{2}$ /3
14th.....	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.9	2.9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.9 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.46/3.48	3.46/48	2.83	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	202 $\frac{1}{2}$ /3
15th.....	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.9	2.9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.9 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.46 $\frac{1}{2}$ /48 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.46 $\frac{1}{2}$ /48 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.83	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	202 $\frac{1}{2}$ /3
16th.....	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.9	2.9	2.9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.9 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.46 $\frac{1}{2}$ /48 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.46 $\frac{1}{2}$ /48 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.83	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	202 $\frac{1}{2}$ /3

Shares.—From Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Report of 20th instant :—

A moderate business has been done during the past week, but the political disturbances in North China are re-acting on the share market and investors are showing a preference for debenture stocks, which in general show a rise of 2% to 3% above former prices.

BANKS.—*Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.*—There is no business reported; sellers in Hongkong are asking 315% prem. and the London quotation is £55.10.0.

INSURANCE.—In Marine stocks *China Traders* were placed locally at \$14 and *North China* at £165, while *Unions* were sent to Hongkong at \$262. In Fires, *Chinas* were sold locally at \$78.

SHIPPING.—*Indo-China S. N. Co.* The political situation doubtless retards investors and the market continues weak; shares were offered locally at £63/62.50 without finding buyers, while last Hongkong advices report sales and sellers at \$55. Sales for August delivery at £64 is the only business reported.

SCGARS.—*Chinas* were bought by Hongkong at \$122: *Peraks* are quiet.

DOCKS AND WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—*Shanghai and Engineering Dock* shares have been in request and rates have improved; cash sales were done at £85 and more shares are wanted; sales for the 30th inst., at £87.50 and £88 and £83 for August are also reported. Founders shares sold for £203. *Boyd & Co.* shares changed hands at £21 and *S. C. Farquhar & Co.* at £235. The annual general meeting of the shareholders in *Boyd & Co.* is called for the 29th current. *Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co.* Market has been active and cash sales took place at £295 and £300; buyers are offering the latter figure. Shares were placed for the 30th inst. at £297.50 and £300, for 15th August at £310, for November at £335 and for December at £325. *Hongkong and Whampoa Dock* shares have sold up to 515 per cent prem. in Hongkong and proportionate rates on time, and are in demand.

LANDS.—*Shanghai Land Investment* shares are offering. *Hongkong Land* shares are in steady demand at rising rates in Hongkong and cash sales have been effected up to \$139.

INDUSTRIAL.—*Shanghai Gas Co.* have declared a dividend of 6 per cent and 2 per cent interest on Reserve Fund for 6 months to 30th June, both payable on that date. In Cotton Mill shares *Internationals* changed hands at £60 cash and 130th inst. and £63 for October; *Yah-loongs* were forced off at £40; *Soy-chees* and *Laou-king-mows* are offering. *Flour Mills* were done at £30.

TUGS AND CARGO BOATS.—*Shanghai Tug Boat Co.* have declared an interim dividend of £5, payable on 23rd June.

MISCELLANEOUS.—*Hall & Holtz* were placed at \$28 and more shares are offering at this figure; *Moutrie & Co.* shares were bought at \$53 and *Central Stores* at \$9.50. *Langkai Tobacco Co.* At the beginning of the week business was done at rates rising from £253 to 292.50, but the market has weakened and the last cash sales reported are at £283, 275 and 270. Sales were put through at £290 for end of the month, 320 for October and 330 for December. *Sumatra Tobacco* shares are offering at quotation.

DEBENTURE stocks have attracted investors lately and a considerable business has been done in the following:—*Municipal* 5 per cent at £95 and 6 per cent (1894) at £102; *Shanghai Land Investment* 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent at £95 and 6 per cent at £103; *Gas* 6 per cent at £103, *Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf* 6 per cent at £105 and *Chinese Government E Loan Bonds* at £252.50 with accrued interest in all cases as usual.

LOANS.	Amount of Loan.	Outstanding.	Nominal Value.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Return on Inv. allowing for Amortization.	Closing.
Shanghai Mun. Debentures.....	1892 £50,000.00	£50,000.00	£100	5%	June & Dec.	(a) 5.25%	... (a) £95.00
Do.....	1893 £125,000.00	£60,000.00	£100	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Do.	(g) 5.75%	... (a) £95.00
Do.....	1894 £105,000.00	£105,000.00	£100	6%	Do.	(g) 5.87%	... (a) £102.00
Do.....	1895 £115,000.00	£115,000.00	£100	5%	Do.	(g) 5.25%	... (a) £95.00
Do.....	1896 £140,000.00	£140,000.00	£100	5%	Do.	(g) 5.25%	... (a) £95.00
Do.....	1897 £268,800.00	£268,800.00	£100	5%	Do.	(g) 5.25%	... (a) £95.00
Do.....	1898 £300,000.00	£330,000.00	£100	6%	Do.	(g) 5.90%	... (a) £102.00
Lyceum Theatre Debentures.....	£17,000.00	£17,000.00	£25	4%	30 June, 1899.	...	... £16.00
Chinese Imp. Government Loan 1886 E	£767,200.00	£609,500.00	£250	7%	Mar. & Sept.	(g) 7.00%	... (a) £252.50
Shanghai Land Inv. Co. Debentures. 1890	£250,000.00	£250,000.00	£100	6%	May & Nov.	(g) 5.83%	... (a) £103.00
Do.....	1892 £250,000.00	£250,000.00	£100	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	June & Dec.	(g) 5.78%	... (a) £95.00
Do.....	1894 £250,000.00	£250,000.00	£100	6%	Mar. & Sept.	(g) 5.83%	... (a) £103.00
Do.....	1896 £250,000.00	£250,000.00	£100	5%	June & Dec.	(g) 5.45%	... (a) £92.50
Do.....	1900 £250,000.00	£250,000.00	£100	6%	April & Oct.	...	... £103.00
Shanghai Wat. Works Co. Debentures	1897 £100,000.00	£100,000.00	£100	5%	Mar. & Sept.	(g) 5.72%	... (a) £103.00
Do.....	1898 £100,000.00	£100,000.00	£100	5%	June & Dec.	(g) 5.45%	... (a) £92.50
Do.....	1899 £50,000.00	£50,000.00	£100	6%	June & Dec.	(g) 5.72%	... (a) £105.00
Do.....	1900 £100,000.00	£100,000.00	£100	6%	Mar. & Dec.	(g) 5.70%	... (a) £105.00
Shanghai & Hongkong Wharf Co. " 94	£370,000.00	£370,000.00	£100	6%	June & Dec.	(g) 5.72%	... (a) £105.00
Do..... " 96	£500,000.00	£500,000.00	£100	6%	June & Dec.	(g) 5.72%	... (a) £105.00
Perak Sugar C. Co. Debentur. 1896	£100,000.00	£100,000.00	£100	7%	June & Dec.	(g) 6.86%	... (a) £102.00
Shanghai Gas Co. " 1897	£100,000.00	£100,000.00	£100	5%	April & Oct.	(g) 5.42%	... (a) £92.50
Do..... " 1899	£100,000.00	£100,000.00	£100	6%	May & Nov.	(g) 5.83%	... (a) £103.00

SHARES.

SHANGHAI, 20th June, 1900.

SHARES.	No.	Value.	Paid up.	POSITION PER LAST REPORT.			LAST DIVD. & C.		Average dividends for 3 years.	Return on investment on average of 3 years' dividends	CASH QUOTATION	
				Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	To Shareholders	When paid or due.			Closing.	Tls.
<i>Banks.</i>										per cent.		
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Co.	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$11,500,000	\$960,843.56	31-12-99	*£2	19-2-00	\$33.22	6.48	310% pm	374.13
Bank of China & Japan Ltd.	106,761	£8	£4	.....	£204,422.17	31-12-99	None.	.....	.....	.....	£1.00	7.50
Do. ordinary shares	1.119	£1	£1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£3.50	.....
Do. deferred do.	40,453	£19	£8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.66	\$27.00	19.71
National Bank of China, Ltd.	3,818	£10	.....	\$109,606.88	\$9,584.01	31-12-99	†\$1.36	12-3-00	\$0.45	.....	nominal	nom.
Do. Founders'	750	£1	£1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$20.00	14.60
<i>(Marine Insurance).</i>												
Union In. Society of Canton, Ltd.	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,380,000.00 (c) \$47,571.00	\$1,149,031.68	30-6-99	†\$18	12-10-99	\$17.00	6.49	\$262.00	191.26
China Traders' Ins. Co., Ltd.	24,000	\$83.35	\$25	\$900,000.00 \$145,884.35	\$202,555.95	30-4-99	†\$4	10-10-99	\$4.00	7.40	\$54.00	39.42
North-China Ins. Co., Ltd.	5,000	£100	£25	\$190,000.00	.....	30-6-99	†\$9.23	19-4-00	†\$19.01	11.52	.....	165.00
Yangtze Insurance Ass'n, Ltd.	8,000	\$100	\$60	\$516,000.00 \$85,561.27	\$365,858.07	31-12-97	†\$12.00	20-4-00	\$8.00	6.40	\$125.00	91.25
Canton Insurance Office	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,150,000.00	\$27,387.50	31-12-98	†\$11	14-10-99	\$10.33	7.94	\$130.00	94.90
Straits Insurance Co., Ltd. in Liq.	30,000	\$100	\$20	.....	\$82,153.79	31-12-98	†\$2	27-3-98	\$0.67	.....	1.00	0.73
<i>(Fire Insurance).</i>												
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,093,757.19	\$334,340.50	31-12-99	†\$27	2-3-00	\$26.00	8.81	\$295.00	215.35
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,001,867.22	\$223,763.03	31-12-99	†\$6.00	8-3-00	\$6.22	7.96	\$78.00	56.94
<i>Shipping.</i>												
H'kong, C'ton & M'cao S. B. Co.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$609,000	\$43,213.41	31-12-99	*\$8	1-2-00	\$2.33	7.50	\$31.00	22.63
Indo-China Steam Nav. Co.	49,589	£10	£10	(c) £135,501	£19,197.13	31-12-98	†\$5.84	13-7-99	†\$3.19	5.00	.....	64.00
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$281,187.38 £47,446.12	.....	30-6-99	†\$6.00	27-9-98	\$3.33	6.80	\$49.00	35.77
Ch. Mutual S. N. Co. pref. shares.	16,736	£10	£10	(c) £22,062.15	£5,090.11	31-12-99	*\$3	20-3-00	†\$4.57	6.09	.....	75.00
Do. ord. do.	1,231	£10	£10	£25,000.00	.....	.....	13%	20-3-00	†\$7.26	.....	nom.	nom.
Do. do. do.	15,505	£10	£5	.....	.....	.....	13%	20-3-00	†\$3.63	10.09	.....	36.00
<i>Sugar Companies.</i>												
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ltd.	5,000	\$50	\$50	\$35,000	\$5,765.77	31-8-99	†\$2.50	30-4-00	†\$3.08	4.40	.....	70.00
Do. New issue	2,000	\$50	\$10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	nom.	nom.
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$160,000.00	.....	31-12-99	†\$7.29	3-00	\$13.00	10.65	\$122.00	89.06
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	\$25,679.41	31-12-99	†\$3	23-3-98	.....	.....	\$36.00	26.23
<i>Mining.</i>												
Sheridan Con. M. & M. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	\$100	.....	\$165,500.30	31-12-98	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.00
Punjom Mining Co., Ltd.	59,650	\$8	\$7	.....	\$2,363.56	31-12-99	None.	.....	.....	.....	\$6.50	4.75
Do. pref. shares.	30,000	\$1	\$1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1.40	1.02
Jelebu Mining & Trading Co. Ltd.	45,000	\$5	\$5	.....	\$57,969.82	6-8-99	*\$5	15-10-94	.....	.....	\$13.00	9.49
Raub A'lian Gold Min. Co., Ltd.	200,000	£1	16/10	none	£2,361.17	31-3-97	\$0.50	24-7-99	\$1.02	1.76	\$58.00	42.34
<i>Docks, Wharves and Godowns.</i>												
Boyd & Co., Ltd. Founders'	200	\$100	\$100	.....	.....	.....	†\$78	8-7-99	†\$65.00	.....	nom.	nom.
Boyd & Co., Ltd. Ordinary	7,800	\$100	\$100	\$250,000.00	\$3,618.15	30-4-99	†\$14	8-7-99	†\$13.33	5.92	.....	225.00
S. C. Farnham & Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$100	\$100	\$425,000	\$19,800.14	30-6-99	†\$15	15-9-99	†\$13.00	4.90	.....	265.00
S'hai E. S. & Dock Co., Ltd. ord.	6,000	\$100	\$100	.....	\$47,947.86	30-4-99	*nom.	.....	.....	.....	84.00	200.00
Do. Founders'	200	\$100	\$100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101.00	101.00
Do. Pref.	1,300	\$100	\$100	.....	.....	.....	*\$3.50	30-8-99	.....	.....	567.75	561.18
H'kong & W'poo Dock Co., Ltd.	12,500	\$125	\$125	\$900,000	\$340,369.36	31-12-99	*\$20	28-3-00	\$40.00	5.07	\$768.75	500.18
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co., Ltd.	15,100	\$100	\$100	.....	\$23,281.15	31-12-99	†\$11	30-3-00	†\$12.67	4.22	.....	361.00
H'kong & K'loon Wh. & G. Co. Ltd.	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$68,183.19	\$50,160.61	31-12-99	\$2.50	5-3-00	\$4.25	4.91	\$86.50	63.15
<i>Lands.</i>												
Sh. Land Investment Co., Ltd.	26,000	\$50	\$50	\$231,490.71	\$7,229.70	31-12-99	†\$3.75	16-2-00	†\$5.55	5.55	.....	100.00
H'kong Land Invest. & A. Co. Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,500,000	\$2,352.94	31-12-99	†\$5.50	24-1-00	\$5	3.00	\$139.00	101.47
Kowloon Land & Building Co. Ltd.	5,960	\$50	\$50	none	\$365.25	31-12-99	†\$1.25	6-2-99	\$1.08	4.15	\$26.00	18.98
Humphreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$25,000.00	\$4,873.83	31-12-99	†\$0.50	20-2-00	\$0.57	5.42	10.50	7.67
Wei-hai-wei Land & B. Co., Ltd.	3,000	\$25	\$25	.....	\$2,516.39	31-12-99	None	.....	.....	.....	20.00	20.00
<i>Industrial.</i>												
Shanghai Gas Co.	3,000	\$100	\$100	\$100,000	\$3,815.29	31-12-99	†\$8.00	17-1-00	†\$14.00	7.32	.....	193.25
Do. New issue	1,000	\$100	\$100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	185.00	185.00
Major Brothers, Ltd.	5,500	\$50	\$50	\$17,902.50	.....	31-12-99	†\$21	21-3-00	†\$1.50	3.97	.....	38.00
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weav. Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$100	\$100	.....	\$2,427.56	31-10-99	.....	.....	.....	.....	65.00	65.00
International Cotton Man. Co. Ltd.	8,384	\$100	\$100	.....	\$148,965.22	30-9-99	†\$3.00	30-4-98	.....	.....	.....	60.00
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$100	\$100	.....	\$4,604.31	31-12-99	†\$4	1-8-98	.....	.....	.....	60.00
Soy Chee Cotton Spin. Co., Ltd.	2,000	\$500	\$500	.....	\$5,617.85	31-12-99	†\$20	1-2-98	.....	.....	.....	375.00
Yah Loong Cotton Spin. Co., Ltd.	7,500	\$100	\$100	.....	\$25,983.10	31-12-99	None	.....	.....	.....	40.00	40.00
H'kong Cotton S. W. & D. Co., Ltd.	9,000	\$100	\$100	.....	.....	31-7-99	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$37.00	27.00
Shanghai Ice, C. S. & R. Co., Ltd.	7,620	\$25	\$25	.....	\$1,930.11	31-11-99	6%	26-4-00	.....	.....	32.00	32.00
Shanghai Rice Mill Co., Ltd.	2,235	\$25	\$25	.....	\$525.36	31-12-99	†\$8	21-2-00	†\$1.50	6.25	.....	24.00
China Flour Mill Co., Ltd.	4,000	\$50	\$50	.....	\$3,439.94	31-12-99	None.	.....	.....	.....	30.00	30.00
American Cigarette Co., Ltd.	3,000	\$50	\$50	.....	\$3,282.71	31-12-98	†\$3	9-3-99	.....	.....	72.00	72.00
Shanghai Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	4,500	\$100	\$25	.....	.....	.....	First year	.....	.....	.....	25.00	25.00
Shanghai Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	2,500	\$20	\$20	.....	.....	.....	First year	.....	.....	.....	20.00	20.00
Yue-Kang Glue Factory Co., Ltd.	2,000	\$50	\$50	.....	.....	.....	First year	.....	.....	.....	50.00	50.00
S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.	2,500	\$50	\$50	.....	.....	.....	†\$4	9-5-00	.....	.....	\$53.00	38.69
<i>Tugs and Cargo Boats.</i>												
Shanghai Tug Boat Co., Ltd.	1,000	\$100	\$100	\$92,000.00	\$2,434.21	31-12-99	†\$5	21-3-00	†\$20	8.51	.....	235.00
Taku Tug and Lighter Co., Ltd.	8,600	\$50	\$50	\$383,151.85	\$8,194.85	31-12-99	(m) 10%	1-3-00	†\$7.17	6.37	†\$90.00	92.70
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co., Ltd.	2,000	\$100	\$100	\$140,425.39	\$5,334.42	31-12-99	†\$7	6-3-99	†\$13.67	6.94	.....	197.00
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co., Ltd.	1,000	\$100	\$100	\$68,152.84	\$1,988.41	31-12-99	†\$8	6-3-00	†\$12.00	6.48	.....	185.00
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>												
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	7,200	\$20	\$20	\$55,000.00	\$3,614.07	31-12-99	†\$9.23	24-3-00	†\$15.21	5.85	.....	260.00
Tientsin Waterworks Co., Ltd.	650	\$100	\$100	.....	\$15,587.62	30-4-98	.....	.....	.....	.....	†\$100.00	.....
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co.	13,000	\$20	\$20	\$95,000.00	\$97.65	31-12-99	†\$3	17-3-00	†\$4.72	11.80	.....	40.00
Shanghai-Langkai Tob. Co., Ltd.	9,950	\$100	\$100	.....	\$243,913.23	31-12-99	None.	.....	.....	.....	270.00	270.00
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	1,800	\$50	\$50	.....	\$5,160.85	31-12-98	†10%	20-4-00	†\$5.00	7.14	.....	75.00
J. Llewellyn & Co., Ltd.	1,200	\$100	\$100	.....	\$511.07	31-12-99	†3%	31-5-00	†\$3.33	6.40	\$52.00	37.96
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	14,000	\$20	\$20	\$152,500.00	\$9,513.82	28-2-00	†\$4.00	21-4-00	\$4.00	11.11	(i) \$28.00	20.44
A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$150,000	\$10,764.46	31-12-99	†6%	14-5-00	\$1.06	6.62	\$16.00	11.68
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$2,027.09	30-4-99	†10%	10-7-99	\$0.50	4.21	\$11.85	8.65
Do. New issue	30,000	\$10	\$2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$2.10	1.53
Central Stores, Ltd.	6,000	\$15	\$12	.....	\$5,228.02	31-12-99	\$0.60	28-2-00	.....	.....	\$9.50	6.87

J. P. BISSET & Co.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE "NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

SHANGHAI, 20TH JUNE, 1900.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(From Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co. Piece Goods Trade Report of 16th June.)

PIECE GOODS.—The crisis has come and the situation in the North of China is now about as bad as it can be. Temporising with the native authorities has been carried on too long, consequently the rowdy element have been able to establish some kind of organisation, and assisted by the regular troops, or at all events not opposed by them, are defying the party despatched by the various foreign men-of-war at Taku for the relief of their co-nationals in Peking. The latter city has been cut off from all communication with the outer world for nearly a week, and the relief party, who seem to have been ill prepared for any determined opposition, are making very slow progress. Reinforcements are rapidly going forward, but the delay and absence of all reliable news has given rise to considerable anxiety. Meanwhile strong forces of RUSSIANS from PORT ARTHUR and BRITISH from HONGKONG are on their way, and as all the foreign Powers are working together there is no doubt about the ultimate result, but it is feared that a reverse to their representatives at first would mean an outbreak of the disaffection in all parts of the country. At present attention is centred on the North, and all depends on the ultimate success of the anti-foreign movement there whether it spreads to the Provinces or not; so far all is quiet and public opinion with the Natives seems to be opposed to the Boxer movement, as well it might, business being entirely suspended with the Northern ports, the steamers being engaged in carrying food stuffs and stores and bringing back refugees. It was announced this morning that communication was cut off with TIENTSIN owing to the Telegraph Office there having been burnt last night, but how that news came through it is difficult to understand.

Business in piece goods is almost at a standstill and clearances very light. A meeting of the Native dealers is called to consider the situation, as the Banks have intimated that no further advances will be made on goods, and in the meantime Importers are pressing them to take up their contracts. One and all of those interested in the recent operations in AMERICAN goods appear to regret their precipitancy, and numerous enquiries have been sent to NEW YORK regarding the terms on which purchases might be cancelled, but manufacturers are obdurate and few, if any, satisfactory replies have been received. This of course must tend to weaken the market in the STATES and hasten on the inevitable slump in prices. The steadiness of prices at the Auctions, on the whole, is really remarkable and should be encouraging to weak holders of Cotton fabrics. It is true that the great bulk of the goods here are the actual property of the Native dealers, so of course it is to their interest to up-hold the market as much as possible.

The great sensation of the week has been the sudden determination of the management of one of the local foreign Mills to quit their stock of Yarns. A sporting offer was made and accepted, and the sacrifice was completed. It is perhaps unwise to censure, or even comment on the transaction in such times as the present, but it is needless to say that in the opinion of others interested it was quite uncalled for and has naturally taken the wind entirely out of their sails, or what little there was left. About one half of the quantity was promptly taken up by two speculators, the balance being sold to the dealers, two weeks clearance. Until the Local Mills can agree on some concerted course of action it is impossible to expect any satisfactory result from this enterprise. The Spinning industry in JAPAN is in a very precarious state at present, and vast sums of money have been locked up in raw Cotton, a large quantity of which is said to be rotting in the Godowns.

The MANCHESTER market is not unreasonably very quiet, the small business passing being at irregular prices. Some of the Mills are said to be shutting down owing to the impracticability of working Cotton at present rates. To-day's quotation comes 5 ¹/₂ d, prices having fluctuated an eighth of a penny since our last. The export is keeping up, the figures for the last fortnight being 14,000 000 yards of plain Cottons. We have failed to glean any news of the position in NEW YORK.

Statistics.—We much regret to find that some serious omissions have been made in our figures for MUSLINS and MEDIUM AND BROAD CLOTHS which we have adjusted on the fourth page of this issue.

Grey Shirtings.—8.4-lbs.—Early in the interval a few small transactions were reported, but latterly there has been no attempt to do business. The sales recorded are: *Boy and Melon* £2.10, *Red Dragon and 6 Women* £2.20, and *Three Friends* £2.34, as before, but the quantities were trifling. Prices at Auction, though somewhat irregular, were surprisingly well maintained.

Light Weights.—The 4-lb. make dropped four candareens, but 7-lbs. were steady to firm at Auction.

Heavy Weights.—We understand that business has been done, but unfortunately Mildew is being discovered and the transaction is in abeyance pending adjustment. There was not a great change at Auction, but the tendency was certainly downwards.

12-lbs. 36-inch.—A sale of *Crocodile* of small proportions at £3.55 is all we hear of privately. At Auction the better makes went at steady to firm prices compared with last week, but the lower qualities were decidedly weaker.

White Shirtings.—These have attracted no attention privately and at Auction prices declined two to three per cent for the ordinary reeds, but heavier cloths were steady.

T. Cloths.—Sales are reported of 2,000 pieces *One Man & Fish* 32-inch Mexicans at £1.56. Judging by the Auction prices there is an unusually good demand for these makes and steady to firm prices were realised.

Jeans.—The small lots of ENGLISH at Auction went at firmer prices.

Drills.—The only sale we have noticed is 1,500 pieces *Red Bat and Melon*, an AMERICAN make, at £3.55.

Sheetings.—Nothing is reported in either make of these goods, but lower prices were paid for the ENGLISH sold at Auction.

Fancy Goods.—With the exception of a few small sales of *Turkey Reds* from stock business in this department appears to be quite at a standstill. The rather sharp decline in some of the chops of *Fast Black Italians* at Auction was due chiefly to the discovery of Mildew in the goods.

Woolens.—If there is any weakness in the market it is usually shown in these goods at an early period, and this week has been no exception. CAMLETS are easier, though perhaps not so much as might have been expected. LONG ELLS show some irregularity, what was formerly the best chop at the *Ewo* sales falling into third place, the decline being nearly three mace, although other cloths were fairly steady. The higher reed LASTINGS, northern cargo, declined two mace, the lower reed being steady. SPANISH STRIPES show considerable weakness, particularly SCARLET, and in some cases have declined two to three candareens.

Cotton Yarn.—INDIAN.—The sales during the interval amount to exactly 1,000 bales, the whole being bought for the RIVER PORTS. Prices paid show a decline of a tael and a half all round, at which the market closes very quiet. The entire stoppage of trade with the North is responsible of course for the weakness displayed.

The following are the transactions reported:—

No. 10s., 590 bales—*Bombay Cotton*, Mule £66.25, *Morarju and Pabany*, Ring £66.50, *Pecro and Anglo Indian*, Mule £67.00, *James Greaves and Empress* £68.00, *Tea Carrier* £68.25.

No. 16s., 110 bales—*Britannia*, Ring £72.00, and *M. Petit (Pagoda)* £74.00.

No. 20s., 300 bales—*Empress Mill* £74.00, *Madawjec Dharamsi*, *James Greaves*, *Jubilee*, Ring, *Howard and Bullough*, and *Connaught* £76.00.

The S.S. *Bengal* has arrived during the interval with 5,447 bales.

JAPANESE.—These Spinnings are really responsible for most of the irregularity and weakness of our market, and being in the hands chiefly of speculators are more easily affected by other causes than that of supply and demand. Transactions this week amount to about the usual 1,000 bales, prices ranging from £70.00 to £71.50 for No. 16s. and £73.00 to 74.50 for No. 20s, showing a decline of two and a half and three taels respectively.

LOCAL.—The sales by the Mills since our last report amount to 4,700 bales, as follows:—

	No. 12s.	No. 14s.	No. 16s.	
<i>E. Wo</i>	4,500	67.00	68.00	Packed.
<i>Yu Yuen</i>	150	70.00	.....	Unpacked.
<i>Wo Sing</i>	50	71.00	.....	"

Resales of Bundles are reported as follows—No. 12s. £64.50/69.00, No. 14s. £65.50/71.00 and No. 16s. £67.00/72.00.

COTTON.—Resales of best steam machine ginned have been made at £17.39 net.

EXPORT.

Silk.—From Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Sons' Circular of 16th June:—

The Home markets keep quiet, with nothing doing.

RAW SILK.—A few transactions have taken place, and prices show an advance, but business is not general, and there is no general demand at prices now ruling. There is a good demand for all Coarse Silks, but these are in short supply, and sellers refuse to quote except at very high rates.

YELLOW SILK.—The reports to hand are very favourable both as to quality and colour, and it is expected that the amount available for export will be about the same as last year. Arrivals can be looked for in the course of the next three weeks.

Arrivals as per Customs Return June 7th to 15th are: 2,454 bales White, 40 bales Yellow, and 369 bales Wild Silk.

RE-REELS AND HAND FILATURES.—There has been some business doing in Hand Filatures for Lyons, last season cargo, about 250 bales have been taken.

STEAM FILATURES.—Nothing fresh to report.

The Export of Steam Filatures to date is: 14 bales to America and 8 bales to the Continent.

WILD SILK.—About 150 bales have been settled on the basis of prices below.

WASTE SILK.—Nothing doing.

	Tls. per picul.		Tls. per picul.
TSATLEES. —		HAND FILATURE. —	
Buffalo 3	545	Pegasus 1, 2, & 3	aver. 630
Red Pagoda 3	545	Buffalo 1, 2, & 3	630
Mountain 4	520	Neptune 1, 2, 3 & 4	625/615/605/595
Bird Yumling	510	Grasshopper 2, 3 & 4	aver. 600
" Seiling	492½	White Horse 3	600
Gold Kiling	490		
Blue Phoenix	480		
TAYSAAM. —		WILD SILK. —	
Green Kahing Gold Goose 1	495	Tussah Filature Three Joss 8 Cocoon	212½
" " M	490	Tussah Raw 1, 2, & 3	137½/127½/122½
9 x 12 Moss Single Butterfly	435		

Quotations in Taels per picul: Average Exchange for the week 4 m.s. 2/9½ and Fcs. 3.46. Freight Tls. 7.25 per cwt.

	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1895-96.
Settlements for this mail	900	500	1,000	1,000	300	3,000 bales.
" season in-	4,750	33,000	6,000	5,000	2,000	9,000 "
cluding forward contracts	"	"	"	"	"	"
Stock †	9,500	5,000	4,300	2,000	7,500	5,000 "
Total Arrivals, including	4,300	11,600	6,750	4,500	9,500	14,000 "
Steam Filatures	"	"	"	"	"	"
† Including 7,000 bales Old Silk.						
	* England.	* France, &c.	Total Europe.	America.	India & Egypt.	Japan, Coast & Straits.
Export of Steam Filatures, pls.	8	8	14	.....	.....	22 bales.
Export White Silk in Bales	80	80	119	110	15	324 "
of 80 catties .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Yellow Silk in piculs	440	440	52	.....	.....	492 "
" Wild " " " .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	528	528	185	110	15	838 "
Against in 1899-1900	330	3,321	3,651	117	56	19
" 1898-99	40	973	1,013	126	107	31
" 1897-98	1	322	323	509	18	55
" 1896-97	47	1,161	1,208	83	76	88
" 1895-96	23	1,773	1,796	673	176	87
" 1894-95	165	915	1,080	201	242	45
Export Waste Silk	984	77	1,061	...	...	1,061 piculs
Against in 1899-1900	478	435	913	280	...	14
" 1898-99	207	143	350	...	10	61
" 1897-98	125	154	280	...	...	...
Export Cocoon	...	...	...	...	...	...
Against in 1899-1900	...	...	...	...	55	55
" 1898-99	...	...	...	...	51	51
" 1897-98	...	...	...	...	32	32

* Many shipments are now sent optional, Marseilles or London.

Tea.—From Messrs. Welch, Lewis & Co.'s Circular of 13th instant:—

We have pleasure in resuming our "printed" Tea market advices for the season.

BLACK TEAS.—The market for New Crop Teas was opened at Hankow on 7th May. The condition of the crop left little to be desired as the weather had been fine during the picking and curing time, and there was no trace of rain-damage in any of the Teas. The quality is fully average, and prices on the whole were reasonable. The lowest quotation for whole leaf Teas is Hk. Taels 10.40 a picul. Crack chops of Ningchow and Ichangs fetched Hk. Taels 57 a picul. Total arrivals to 7th instant were 678,877 half-chests, against 684,619 half-chests in 1899. Settlements were 627,672 half-chests, against 595,616 half-chests in 1899. In Shanghai a few chops of Wenchows have found buyers at Taels 16½ @ Tls. 21¼ a picul. Owing to their undesirable quality, they compare unfavourably with Teas bought at Hankow at about the same range of prices.

GREEN TEAS.—*Pingsueys.* First musters were shown on 1st instant, but as the prices demanded by Tea men were much above buyers' ideas, the market was not opened until 8th instant, when Tea men accepted prices about 10% less than opening prices last season. With the exception of a rather rougher appearance, the Teas are equal to those of last season and, quality considered, the settlements look cheap. Heavy unsold stocks in America and consequent prospects of a poor reception prevent buyers from operating more freely, and the market closes stagnant, but with no pressure on the part of Tea men to sell. It is rumoured that several parcels of last year's crop are being returned to China from the United States.

Wenchows.—Only two chops have yet been offered and we defer pronouncing on the quality of the crop until further Teas arrive. The marked decline in the values of common Teas which is evident in all the chief consuming markets will probably put Local packs and Wenchows out of favor with buyers this season.

EXPORT OF TEA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1900				Black. lbs.	Green. lbs.
Cleared May	16th, 1900,	<i>Océanien</i> (s.) for London	.....	10,427	.....
" "	21st, "	<i>Coromandel</i> (s.) "	.....	24,028	.....
" "	26th, "	<i>Patroclus</i> (s) "	.....	119,138	.....
" "	30th, "	<i>Glenshiel</i> (s.) "	.....	948,599	.....
" June	4th, "	<i>Ballaarat</i> (s.) "	.....	307,841	.....
" "	5th, "	<i>Benlarig</i> (s.) "	.....	13,720	.....
" "	7th, "	<i>Agamemnon</i> (s.) "	.....	422,660	.....
" "	9th, "	<i>Socotra</i> (s.) "	.....	384,099	2,091
" "	9th, "	<i>Ching Wo</i> (s.) "	.....	225,181	.....
Total to date, 1900				2,455,693	2,091
Do. 1899				7,024,466	
Do. 1898				3,837,939	
Do. 1897				5,198,992	7,293

EXPORT OF TEA TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

1900.				Black. lbs.	Green. lbs.
Cleared May	19th,	<i>Empress of Japan</i> for Hamilton	.....	21,287	.....
" "	26th,	<i>Doric</i> for New York	.....	76,228	.....
" June	5th,	<i>Nippon Maru</i> for San Francisco	.....	54,947	.....
		New York	.....	126,489	.....
		Chicago	.....	22,611	.....
		Pittsburg	.....	29,028	.....
" "	9th,	<i>Empress of China</i> for Vancouver	.....	471,396	.....
" "	7th,	<i>Drummond</i> for New York	.....	658,601	.....
" "	8th,	<i>Riojun Maru</i> for U.S.A.	.....	64,163	.....
" "	12th,	<i>City of Rio de Janeiro</i> for San Francisco	.....	Cargo not yet circulated.	
Total to date, 1900				1,524,750	.....
Do. 1899				1,680,089	.....
Do. 1898				1,132,497	.....
Do. 1897				1,981,690	.....

EXPORT OF TEA TO OTHER EUROPEAN PORTS.

Total to date, 1900	.....	295,431 lbs.
Do. 1899	.....	512,967 "
Do. 1898	.....	301,736 "
Do. 1897	.....	165,483 "

EXPORT OF TEA TO RUSSIAN MANCHURIA.

	Black. lbs.	Brick. lbs.
Total to date, 1900	28,273	3,192,360
Do. 1899	838,531	1,670,948

EXPORT OF BLACK TEA TO RUSSIA DIRECT.

Cleared June 7th, 1900 per s.s. <i>Kherson</i> , from Hankow	.....	2,751,167 lbs.
" " 8th, " " <i>Odessa</i>, "	.....	2,298,146 "
Total to date, 1900		5,049,313 lbs.
Do. 1899		8,045,356 "
Do. 1898		8,394,515 "
Do. 1897		7,265,167 "

EXPORT OF BLACK TEA TO RUSSIA FROM SHANGHAI.

Cleared May 22nd, 1900 per s.s. <i>Korea</i>	.....	42,407 lbs.
Total to date, 1900		42,407 "

EXPORT OF TEA TO RUSSIA VIA TIENTSIN.

	Black. lbs.	Brick. lbs.
Total to date, 1900	165,134	2,635,706
Do. 1899	157,509	495,615

FREIGHTS.—The steamer *Trust* which is powerful enough to maintain rates for London at 15/ a ton over rates for New York, and 21/6 a ton over those for Odessa, thus adding differences of 5 and 7% respectively to the cost of the Teas most in demand against English buyers, is working adversely to the trade with Great Britain, and probably in the long run it will be adverse to the interests of the Steamer Companies themselves.

Rates are :—For London, via Suez.—£2.10/ per ton of 40 c. ft. *Clyde*, *Antenor* and *Mazagon* advertised.
For New York, via Suez.—£1.15/ per ton of 40 c. ft. *Armenia*, *Eltrickdale*, *Sikh* and *Acara* to load.

By Pacific Routes, 1½ cents per lb. gross weight.

Statement of Imports and Deliveries of Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods for the week ending 15th June, 1900, compiled from the "Customs Daily Returns," Nos. 129 to 136 both numbers inclusive.

GOODS.	RE-EXPORTS AND THEIR DESTINATIONS.															
	Ningpo.	Wenchow.	Chinkiang.	Wuhu.	Kiukiang.	Hankow.	Ichang & Chungking.	Chefoo.	Tientsin.	Nehwang.	Nanking.	Kiaochow.	Nanking.	Soochow & Hangchow.	Corea.	V'stock.
Grey Shirtings †	43,000	2520	43,755	5,292	5330	35,808		16,213	21,130	5,210	630	200	1852	400	1140	3,750
T. Cloth, 32-in.	950	990	6,000	675	775	4,475		7,410	3,380		1830		100			670
" 36-in.	685			25	25									60		
" Indian, 32 & 36-in.					70			100		500						800
White Shirtings	3,120	450	4,220	2128	3289	21,047		8,250	11,590	1,250		200	578		294	7,082
Drills, Eng. & Indian.	105		750		150	744		670	20	750						4,844
" Dutch			630					30	600							150
" American			1,230	375	195	3,630		4,185	8,325	14,200		150				1,020
Jeans, Eng. & Indian.			370		170	180		80	560	320						50
" Dutch						40										200
" American			80			100		580	700	1,000						300
Sheetings, English	760	20	7,090	5560	1830	6,130		2,510	1,700	420		100	2940		120	1,680
" Indian		60		60	420			324		300						400
" American	2,000		520	250		1,200		35,590	26,900	21,450		250				1,200
Dyed Cottons			200		200	150		469	80	40						184
Printed Cottons	230		3,604	892	882	5,829		3,187	5,311	1,841	60	90	22			1,253
Fancy Woven Cottons	280		400	60	60	1,549		670	666	74		60				120
Turkey Red Shirtings	75		925	255	240	2,685		905	750		150	130	55			50
Velvets			30			90		14		516						15
Velveteens						156		20								30
Handkerchiefs	86		600		120	1,118		596	400	400						400
Muslins	800		300	100		100		1,186	200			200			200	1,200
Lenos & Balzarines			44					400							1256	382
Cotton Yarn, Indian	525		3,039	909	1371	636		2,107	1,560	4,137		12	15			600
" English			27		18	87		39	222	6					9	30
" Japan	171		1,767	593	2991	7,708	16	3,533	436	267	15	615				300
" Shanghai			117	120	1442	3,031			275	413	30	27				
Spanish Stripes, Woollen	12		12	42	126	72			42							60
" Cotton			217			163		384	216						24	72
Medium & Broad Cloths			6	6		6		18	40	28					40	60
Camlets	100		40	90	140	608		40	50	30	20					180
Long Ells			20	140	140	490		20	80	160						45
Lastings			60	60	40	800		120	50	80	60					80
Italian Cloth	30				30	210		150		180						200
Cotton Lastings & Italians	200		1,420	160	998	13,879		3,850	3,889	2,780	120	50	60		295	2,814
Cotton Flannels								180				20				200
do. Japan																
Lead-in Figs	42		430	350				84	34	672				122	50	
Iron, Nail Rod	5,700		500	2000		17,000		1,500	3,000	6,300				12,975		
Kerosine Oil, American	400		8,500	7000		33,250		6,000	12,500					2825		
" Russian																50

GOODS.	TOTAL DELIVERIES.			TOTAL IMPORTS.			Stocks at date are based on the Chamber of Commerce Returns on 31st Dec. 1899.	
	As above.	For the year from 1st Jan. 1900.	Against last year to same term.	For the week.	For the year from 1st Jan. 1900.	Against last year to same term.	* At date Estimated.	Against 30th June, 1899.
Grey Shirtings †	201,530	2,447,697	2,607,258	41,791	2,776,787	2,182,772	1,543,993	891,055
T. Cloth, 32-in.	28,455	373,565	420,591	3,925	306,993	333,459	178,710	233,439
" 36-in.	1,835	36,356	34,107	4,908	79,119	48,600	106,938	51,712
" Indian, 32 & 36-in.	1,070	25,620	16,950		8,628	34,449	60,456	69,089
White Shirtings	68,198	992,087	1,036,726	36,764	1,198,806	951,460	675,069	303,912
Drills, Eng. & Indian	8,933	89,625	91,558	1,140	102,516	64,496	35,756	23,809
" Dutch	1,410	23,705	18,410		30,863	1,860	21,108	?
" American	34,270	340,730	522,950	24,105	520,010	597,631	270,900	156,061
Jeans, Eng. & Indian	2,180	48,585	42,544	300	68,632	27,206	41,478	27,834
" Dutch	240	24,110	18,730		13,120	13,540	5,980	3,186
" American	2,760	41,110	43,535	10,000	74,000	46,000	49,170	5,255
Sheetings, English	31,720	390,061	369,165	8,366	450,376	411,937	129,747	71,114
" Indian	1,564	39,189	18,030	2,350	23,810	12,240	?	?
" American	89,390	1,334,024	1,719,514	80,110	1,541,782	1,571,760	687,638	63,971
Dyed Cottons	2,053	42,745	51,415	2,137	53,252	30,509	31,092	?
Printed Cottons	24,201	425,679	336,692	30,084	548,373	168,025	333,469	79,508
Fancy Woven Cottons	4,339	74,686	70,464	2,401	76,478	32,133	14,250	17,120
Turkey Red Shirtings	6,550	114,490	119,560	280	150,321	123,900	121,121	44,406
Velvets	725	12,329	7,470	908	22,631	6,956	15,932	6,095
Velveteens	206	4,406	4,976		4,138	362	1,662	6,245
Handkerchiefs	8,235	230,481	194,309	5,750	287,683	216,886	249,933	130,819
Muslins	5,086	158,936	140,763	400	282,272	201,874	177,369	104,549
Lenos & Balzarines	2,682	34,220	42,164	60	14,391	89,681	29,287	63,699
Cotton Yarn, Indian	14,911	295,578	369,287	13,959	274,497	308,271	206,116	112,549
" English	438	12,198	15,297	42	6,584	11,658	5,070	3,205
" Japan	18,412	175,091	163,049	21,117	212,843	142,912	60,978	9,596
" Shanghai	5,455	69,889	103,364				?	?
Spanish Stripes, Woollen	366	7,565	11,849	328	6,688	14,563	9,247	10,508
" Cotton	1,076	18,933	15,448	408	17,074	12,748	9,143	5,555
Med. & Broad Cloths	304	10,282	8,423		9,503	5,484	8,403	8,493
Camlets	1,298	19,438	15,329	50	16,352	15,167	11,214	9,188
Long Ells	1,255	24,492	23,817	1,080	27,045	17,784	29,838	26,947
Lastings	1,490	22,775	23,466		21,356	22,195	18,872	17,565
Italian Cloth	800	25,151	39,699	1,200	19,932	20,901	14,296	22,643
Cotton Lastings & Italians	31,515	533,986	498,873	17,015	591,244	423,997	244,815	277,896
Cotton Flannels	400	9,636	15,600	603	23,972	8,622	81,047	288
" Japan		544	825		1,380	2,626	7,486	?
Lead in Figs		2,125	27,891			35,583	16,740	11,695
Iron—Nail Rod	1,814	30,908	53,625		17,347	46,214	35,279	110,869
Kerosine Oil, American	48,325	729,754	960,350		784,396	1,114,684	710,000	1,059,521
" Russian	70,475	1,000,627	686,679		1,695,828	776,764	?	32,414

† Including English and Dutch 12-lbs.

* Exclusive of undeclared Import Cargoes per Oldenburg, Coptic Afghanistan, Laos, Canton, Dardanus, Bengal, Pakling, Liv, Menclaus, Empress of India and Bayern.

Import Cargoes declared during the interval:—Armenia, Indus, Antenor, Nippon Maru, India, Empress of China, City of Rio de Janeiro and Clyde and additional ex Machoon.